

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 20

No. 31,974 49/85

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7-8, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Britain Joins in SDI Program; First Ally to Accept U.S. Offer

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain became the first U.S. ally Friday to join President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, which aims to create an effective space shield against Soviet nuclear missiles.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who signed the agreement with Defense Minister Michael Heseltine of Britain, promised there would be "major parts" of contracts to British companies taking part.

But no figure was put on Britain's share of the SDI research program, for which the administration has requested \$26 billion through fiscal year 1989. Critics of the program say it could cost far more if carried through to completion.

On March 26, Mr. Weinberger had invited U.S. allies to take part in the SDI research. Britain is the first nation to accept the invitation.

Few details of the U.S.-British understanding were disclosed at a news conference called hastily after an agreement was reached overnight between British and American experts working in Washington.

Mr. Weinberger said that British participation in the program "emphasizes both the closeness of our alliance and the special nature of

our relationship, which is a very vital thing."

The leader of the opposition Labor Party, Neil Kinnock, said after the signing that the SDI concept was "deluded, destabilizing and dangerous" and was the "biggest single block to nuclear arms reduction."

Mr. Heseltine, however, said the agreement offered "a very significant opportunity for British industry and for British research capability to be associated with a major and existing program at the frontiers of human capabilities tomorrow."

But she made it clear she did not want contracts for just "nuts and bolts" or "metal-beading," but deals that would boost British industry.

Britain and the United States have delineated areas in which about 30 British companies could contribute to SDI research.

Those areas include development of a so-called rail gun, a space-based electromagnetic device that would fire metal projectiles along two rails connected to a powerful electric supply.

In an interview at a luncheon given Friday by British and American journalists, Mr. Weinberger said the Soviet Union had deployed 27 new long-range SS-25 nuclear mis-

The United States and Britain



Michael Heseltine

siles in clear violation of the SALT-2 arms-limitation accord.

Mr. Weinberger had charged in October that the Russians had begun deploying SS-25s, but this was the first U.S. estimate of how many of the missiles Moscow had installed so far.

U.S. officials argue that deployment of the SS-25 would violate the SALT-2 agreement because the treaty allows each side to develop only one new intercontinental ballistic missile and that the Russians have built two.

Moscow asserts that the SS-25 is only a modification of an earlier model, the SS-13.

A panel of experts who investigated the circumstances of Jasmine Beckford's death concluded that hers was a "predictable and preventable homicide."



Jasmine Beckford

neighbor heard the child crying for weeks and repeatedly complained to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

She was assured that an investigation was under way. But the inspector handling the case never visited the Koseda apartment in Middlesex and filed a false report that all was well. Heidi died, locked in an unheated room.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which has an unrivaled reputation for protecting children in danger, underwent a soul-searching internal investigation after the Koseda affair, begging contributors not to withhold support. It has made

abuse, the society said. It found that fewer than half of physically abused children lived with both parents and that only 30 percent of the fathers of abused children were employed.

There are 12 million children in Britain, and 3.68 million live in what the Child Poverty Action group has called poverty or its margins. The divorce rate has trebled in the last 15 years, and one family in eight has just one parent.

"I have no doubt whatsoever that children are more at risk than they ever have been in my career, which goes back 25 years," said David Pather, a child psychotherapist with the National Children's Home, the second largest children's charity in Britain.

"It has to do with a society in which children are irrelevant," he continued. "I belonged to the post-war generation. Our parents fed us because they felt they were feeding the future. Large numbers of people know their children will never be of any use to society or society to them."

Mr. Pather added: "Our government emphasizes individuality and doing it on your own. The idea of community, of the welfare state, of responsibility to the most deprived — those values have been undermined or have disappeared. As a society, we're letting children down."

In the case of Jasmine Beckford, everyone involved "seemed to get it wrong," said Louis Blom-Cooper, the lawyer who headed the inquiry into her death.

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plains to expand its system of child protection teams, gradually replacing the traditional inspector working alone.

In its annual report, issued in September, the society said the physical abuse of children in England and Wales increased by 70 percent from 1979 to 1984 although the rate of serious and fatal injuries remained about the same. At least one child a week dies at the hands of his or her parents according to the report. In 1984, 2,700 children in the society's estimates, 7,038 children were physically abused.

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Fabius's Resignation Declined In Dispute Over Pole's Visit

Reuters
PARIS — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius tendered his resignation because of a disagreement with President François Mitterrand but the offer was rejected, the French newspaper *Le Monde* reported Friday.

A dispute between the two men developed over Mr. Mitterrand's decision to meet on Wednesday with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in Paris.

Mr. Fabius publicly criticized the visit and told the National Assembly he had not been consulted.

The newspaper said that Mr. Fabius offered to resign on Thursday in a telephone conversation with Mr. Mitterrand, who is visiting the French Caribbean islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Mr. Fabius, 39, a political protégé of Mr. Mitterrand, was named prime minister in July 1984 and once said that "you cannot slide a cigarette paper between his thoughts and my own."

New Political Fury

Richard Bernstein of The New York Times reported from Paris:

The unusual public disagreement between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Fabius has created a new political storm in France with many commentators and officials asserting that the Socialist government is deeply divided.

Mr. Fabius's critical remarks concerning the visit of General Jaruzelski seemed highly unusual in a country whose prime minister presumably serves at the pleasure of the president.

In addition, they added to an impression widely held in France that the Socialists, facing likely defeat in legislative elections next March, have been floundering as they have attempted to reverse a decline in popularity.

"Never has a prime minister been so publicly in disagreement with a foreign policy initiative of the president," the newspaper, *Liberation*, editorialized Thursday.

"Never has a president of the Republic been so alone in his diplomatic course or so illegible in his initiatives."

Neither Mr. Fabius nor Mr. Mitterrand commented on Mr. Fabius's remarks, which led to such newspaper headlines in Paris on Thursday morning as "The Great Divide," "Disagreement" and "The Trouble."

Figures in the rightist opposition seized on the occasion to suggest disarray inside the Socialist camp.

Raymond Barre, a former prime minister, said that if Mr. Fabius was "troubled" by his president's policies, he should have left the government rather than express his disagreement publicly.

Alain Madelin, an opposition deputy, said in a television interview Thursday: "Today, we have an affair that is not popular, that is even shameful for France, which is the visit of Mr. Jaruzelski and Mr. Fabius walks away, he takes his distance. I would say that is his constant attitude as an unconvincing captain."

In his remarks, Mr. Fabius said that he was among those in France who had protested General Jaruzelski's declaration of martial law in Poland in 1981.

"That is why — and why hide it? — the visit, even a short one, to



Laurent Fabius

France of the Polish chief of state has personally troubled me," Mr. Fabius said. He went on that he had "posed questions" to Mr. Mitterrand about his reception of General Jaruzelski.

Socialist parliamentarians have expressed dismay at Mr. Fabius's comments, saying that they were surprised by the prime minister's clear and open disagreement with Mr. Mitterrand, which was seen by some observers here as an attempt to distance himself politically from the president.

Cypriots Urged to Reject Delay in Turks' Pullout

Reuters

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou urged Friday that Greek Cypriots, who vote in general elections on Sunday, not accept any solution to the problems of their divided island that involved a timetable for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the north.

He also said in a speech to parliament that Greece would not accept Turkey as a co-guarantor for any solution.

Mr. Papandreou said: "We must tell the Cypriot people clearly that if they agree to a timetable for the withdrawal of Turkish troops — which means Turkish troops will never withdraw — we will consider Greece's national interest is being harmed."

His remarks, which were in line with the position of the Greek Cypriot president, Spyros Kyprianou, were immediately criticized by Constantine Mitsotakis, the conservative opposition leader, as an interference in Greek Cypriot politics.

Mr. Kyprianou, a centrist, is under strong pressure from the Greek Cypriot Communist and conservative parties, which between them hold 23 of the 35 seats in parliament, from his position.

Mr. Mitsotakis said Mr. Papandreou's statement amounted to an attack on members of these two parties, and that Cypriots should be allowed to decide things for themselves.

Cyprus has been partitioned since 1974, when Turkish troops overran the northern part of the island following a short-lived Greek-backed coup. Turkish Cypriots unilaterally declared northern Cyprus independent in 1983.

Mr. Papandreou said that he and Mr. Kyprianou agreed that Turkish troops must leave the island before and not after the formation of any federal administration grouping Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The election is mainly between Mr. Kyprianou's DIKO, or Democratic Party, the Communists' AKEL, the rightist Democratic Rally Party and the Socialist EDEK party.



Andreas Papandreou

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Balanced-Budget Bill Approved

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Congressional negotiators announced Friday an agreement in principle to balance the federal budget by 1991. The plan is to go to the House of Representatives and the Senate next week, where approval is expected. House and Senate leaders said.

If Congress approves it, President Ronald Reagan is expected to sign the measure into law even though some of his key advisers have said the plan could cut sharply into U.S. military spending.

The plan, which has been debated in Congress for two months, sets gradually decreasing targets for the annual deficit that would be met by large-scale spending cuts. Under the plan, the deficit, currently estimated at \$200 billion, would be eliminated in 1991. The last balanced U.S. budget was in 1969.

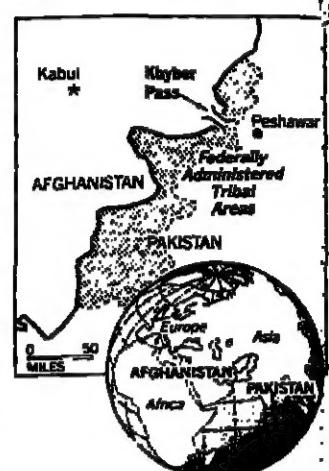
U.S. Environmental Agency Is Sued

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a new attack on air pollution and acid rain, seven states and four environmental groups have filed a lawsuit in New York charging the Environmental Protection Agency with violating the Clean Air Act.

The suit said that the agency failed to obey a requirement to update its 1971 standards for allowable levels of sulfur dioxide pollution. The plaintiffs said Thursday it had not done so even though the agency's studies show that existing standards endangered health and failed to curb the environmental damage of acid rain, which were documented only over the last 15 years.

Sulfur and nitrogen oxides produced in burning coal and in other industrial processes are taken aloft by air currents and rain down on the earth in acidic particles in other parts of the country. Joining in the suit, filed in U.S. District Court, are New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club, and the National Parks and Conservation Association.

Pakistani Army to Stay in Khyber Pass



ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistan plans to maintain a permanent military presence in parts of the Khyber Pass where tribal chiefs backed by Afghanistan have defied Islamabad's authority.

Turkish officials say they will keep troops on the island for the foreseeable future, and that they would insist on being guarantors of any future settlement. Ankara cited its rights as a guarantor power when it invaded in 1974.

But Mr. Papandreou said accepting Turkey as a guarantor would mean continued Turkish occupation of the north and effective Turkish sovereignty over the south.

The officials said that army posts would be set up on mountainous overlooking the Peshawar plain, the area at the mouth of the Khyber Pass dominated by a leading tribal chief, Wali Khan Kukkukh.

On Dec. 1, Pakistan sent thousands of troops and dozens of tanks into the pass, especially Chief Kukkukh's area near Peshawar, to force the surrender of 16 chiefs reportedly armed by Afghanistan. Most of them surrendered but Chief Kukkukh fled, threatening to rearm and force a showdown with the troops.

South Asian Leaders Prepare to Meet

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI) — South Asian leaders gathered Friday for the first summit meeting of the region's impoverished and politically divided nations.

Attending the session, which is being guarded by an estimated 30,000 troops, are Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India; President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan; King Birendra of Nepal; King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan; President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives; President Junius R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and President Hussin Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh, the host.

Rules of the two-day meeting of the Organization for South Asia Regional Cooperation prohibit discussion of bilateral issues, but Indian officials said that Mr. Gandhi would discuss with Mr. Jayewardene a new plan for settling ethnic strife in Sri Lanka.

Sotheby's Tells Italy It Won't Halt Sale

LONDON (Reuters) — Sotheby's, the auction house, has rejected a request by Italy to halt a sale of Roman antiquities until police complete an investigation of looting at sites in the Apulia region of Italy. The sale has stirred concern among British museum officials as well.

Sotheby's said in a statement that that there was no evidence that the items had come from any official or unofficial site. Felice Lo Porto, an archaeologist with the Italian Ministry for Cultural Preservation, had asked Sotheby's to postpone the sale, which is scheduled for Monday.

Brian Cook, a curator at the British Museum, has said that the museum would not bid at the auction, though it would include vases from the 4th century B.C. that the museum would like to acquire. Elizabeth Goring, a curator at the Royal Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh, said the vases may have been brought to London without official Italian consent.

Labor Keeps Seat in Special U.K. Vote

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, England (AP) — Britain's opposition Labor Party retained the parliamentary seat of Tyneside, an area that has been hit hard by recession and unemployment, in results of a special election announced early Friday.

But with a 38 percent turnout by voters, the Labor Party failed to gain the sweeping victory that it had hoped would set it on the path to victory in the next general election, to be held by mid-1988. The centrist Alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats came second in Thursday's voting and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party trailed badly in third place.

The special election was held because of the death of the former holder of the seat, Harry Cowans. The Labor candidate, David Clelland, received 13,517 votes, or 57.9 percent, to retain the seat for his party.

For the Record

Three men were charged Friday in Koror, Palau, with murder and conspiracy in the June 30 assassination of Haruo I. Remelikai, the president of the U.S. trust territory, officials said.

Demonstrators set buses on fire Friday in India's western Gujarat state in new protests over a state policy that reserves some jobs and places in schools for the poorer classes, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

Yelena G. Boosner, the wife of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, met privately with Pope John Paul II on Friday evening, the Vatican spokesman said. Earlier, relatives said she was leaving Italy on Saturday for medical treatment in the United States.

A paramilitary civil guard was shot and killed Friday in Mondragon, Spain, by suspected Basque separatist guerrillas, police said.

The new world chess champion, Gary Kasparov, will play a rematch against the former champion, Anatoli Karpov, starting Feb. 10, the International Chess Federation said Friday.

A convicted mass murderer, Carroll Edward Cole, 47, was executed Friday in Carson City, Nevada, with a lethal injection after spending his last hours playing cards with the prison chaplain and taking drugs to steady his nerves.

(Reuters)

CHURCH SERVICES

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CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Visconti-Columbus, 75006 Paris. Metro St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English. Tel. 567-0051, Rev. A. Sommerville, Tel. 567-0702.

PARSIS SUBURBS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bonnes-Rolles, Rosel-Moissac, English speaking, evangelical, all denominations, S.E. 9-45; Worship 10:45. Other activities: Coll. Dr. N.C. Thomas, Pastor, Tel. 749-1322.

SAALZBURG

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Schlossstrasse 19 (in Lichten). Tel Aviv (030) 201-013 or 233-012. WORSHIP for all nationalities. English, German, French, Spanish, etc. STUDY: 10 a.m., Sunday, 7:30 p.m., Tuesday. Dr. Roy W. Tedford, Pastor. WELCOME! (Only English language church here.)

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AMERICAN TOPICS



LAST ROUNDUP FOR THE GURU'S LIMOS — Trucks carrying 85 Rolls-Royces that once belonged to Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh arrive in a Dallas suburb from Oregon. The cars were bought for \$6 million by a Texas dealer, who planned to resell them. The guru left Oregon for India on Nov. 14 after pleading guilty to immigration violations. In Medford, Oregon, meanwhile, a gun dealer said he had purchased nearly 100 rifles and other weapons from the guru's followers as they prepared to close their commune.

Maternity Homes Try

To Abort Abortion

Fundamentalist church groups and other anti-abortion organizations are creating or supporting maternity homes and adoption services as a way to persuade women with unwanted pregnancies to have their babies and give them up for adoption.

But in a great majority of cases, women at such institutions who give birth prove unwilling to give their babies up for adoption, no matter what their original intentions and despite the dim prospects of life as a single parent, the Los Angeles Times reports.

The Alvin Guttmacher Institute, a New York research firm, says that about 15 years ago, 13 percent of babies born out of wedlock were placed for adoption; the rate has dropped to a mere 4 percent today.

Short Takes

The "spreading chestnut tree," celebrated by Longfellow and towering as high as 120 feet (36 meters), was nearly wiped out by a fungus blight in the first half of this century. But a few scattered groves planted in Michigan by pioneers far west of the chestnut's natural range, which extends from the Appalachians to the Atlantic, developed a virus that neutralizes the devastating fungus. Scientists at

Michigan State University say this may well enable the chestnut to make a comeback. Carpenters value chestnut wood for its rot-resistance and say it is as beautiful as oak, but easier to work with. Bears feast on the nuttiness chestnuts before they hibernate.

While other labor unions languish, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has grown from 1.5 million to 1.9 million members in the past 10 years. Not only truck drivers but clerical, service and high-technology workers are joining despite news articles about corruption and ties to organized crime. The New York Times reports. Vicki Sepehri, the teamsters' organizing director, says that when people look for a union, "they want the biggest, toughest union they can find."

Dr. Gary S. Rapaport said that the four-foot (1.2-meter) sculpture of a tooth, with three 10-foot toothbrushes, made an attractive sculpture outside his office in a residential neighborhood of New Haven, Connecticut. "It's art," he said. But Michael J. Cappetta, the city's zoning administrator, didn't bite. "It's a sign," he said. The zoning board ordered the tooth extracted.

Short Takes: About half of the 50 states have their own gun-control laws exceeding federal standards, according to U.S. government statistics; the rest of the chestnut's natural range, which extends from the Appalachians to the Atlantic, developed a virus that neutralizes the devastating fungus. Scientists at

Red-Nosed Reindeer,
Red-Faced Disc Jock

When a child telephoned radio station WSTF-FM in Miami, Florida, and asked to hear "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer," the disc jockey, Michael Lowe, sternly replied that the station was not yet playing Christmas music, hung up, and then, unaware that his microphone was turned on, called Santa Claus an obscene name and began singing a parody of the song describing methods of killing Rudolph.

The station switchboard lit up like a Christmas tree. Mr. Lowe was suspended from his job for a week. Barbara Vardin, the station's general manager, said, "It was very, very wrong."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

Filmmakers Suing USIA
For Bias in Export Rules

By Katharine MacDonald

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — A group of independent filmmakers has filed suit against the U.S. Information Agency in a federal court here, charging that the agency hampers international distribution of documentary films that are ideologically consistent with agency positions. The suit, which names the USIA director, Charles Z. Wick, and the USIA's attorney officer, John W. Fennerhall, as defendants, was filed Thursday by the Center for Constitutional Rights, which is based in New York.

The complaint alleges that the agency uses political criteria in refusing to grant export certificates certain films, thereby violating the First and Fifth Amendments and the Berlin Agreement.

The Berlin Agreement, which the United States entered into in 1967, designed to facilitate the international distribution of educational, scientific and cultural documentaries. Signatory nations grant certificates to such films, allowing a free import by other signatory nations.

The agreement defines films as educational, scientific or cultural

Charles Z. Wick

when their "primary purpose is to instruct or inform . . . or when their content is such as to maintain, increase or diffuse knowledge, and augment international understanding and good will."

Interpretive guidelines to the agreement written by the USIA state that the agency will not certify films that "attempt to influence opinion, conviction or policy (religious, economic or political propaganda), to espouse a cause or, conversely, when they seek to attack a particular persuasion."

David Cole, the lawyer who filed the suit, said that the USIA grants certificates to films only when the views in the films match its own.

"They don't knock out films that are one-sided," he said. "They just knock out films that are one-sided and with which they disagree."

A USIA spokesman said the agency's legal department had not seen the suit and could not comment.

The suit asks for a declaration that certification was denied illegally to seven films, and it seeks an order to grant certificates. The films include "Our Own Backyards: Uranium Mining in the U.S.," "Peace: A Conscious Choice," "Save the Planet," "Ecocide: A Strategy of War" and "From the Ashes . . . Nicaragua Today."

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The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Several white policemen are seeking to have themselves reclassified as blacks or Hispanics to take advantage of a plan to remedy the racial imbalance among sergeants, officials said.

The officers, who identified themselves as white when they joined the force, were passed over for promotion to sergeant when the city adopted a system last year that reserves 20 percent of berths for blacks and Hispanics. They began applying to have their race designation changed last week, immediately after the plan took effect, George Sanchez, deputy police commissioner for equal opportunity, said Wednesday.

He said that under federal law, the officers can qualify by proving that either one parent, or grandparents or four great-grandparents were black or were born in a Spanish-speaking country.

In Congress, Inconsistency 'Goes With the Territory'

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In recent weeks both houses of the U.S. Congress have passed legislation that would require a balanced budget within five years. But they have also adopted farm bills for the next four years that exceed the lawmakers' own budget targets by several billion dollars.

In addition, despite all the outcry about reducing the national deficit, the House Ways and Means Committee approved a proposal that would slash personal income taxes by \$140 billion and raise corporate taxes by about the same amount but would do nothing to close a budget gap that threatens to soar past \$200 billion this year.

To many lawmakers, these measures demonstrate that Congress is caught in "a web of contradictions," as Representative William B. Richardson, a Democrat of New Mexico, put it. "Legislators seem perfectly willing to cast inconsistent votes and approve policies that lead in different directions."

"We've developed a legislative schizophrenia, in an effort to balance off these conflicting urgencies," said Senator Jim Sasser, a Democrat of Tennessee. "What you're seeing is people passing a hot potato back and forth."

Lawmakers from both parties

I think you'd be a nervous wreck if you tried to be consistent on all issues.

— Charles Grassley

Senator from Iowa



people doing things which are diametrically opposed to their rhetoric."

Members of Congress argue that inconsistency "goes with the territory," because all lawmakers represent different constituencies at different times.

"I think you'd be a nervous wreck if you tried to be consistent on all issues," said Senator Charles E. Grassley, a Republican of Iowa, who voted for both the balanced budget and the farm bill.

"It would blind you to the needs of your constituents and to changing times," he added. "I don't think there's a particular merit to consistency as long as you don't compromise your basic principles."

But other legislators are alarmed at the trend they see developing on Capitol Hill. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York who voted against both the balanced budget and the farm bill, said: "What we're trying to do is profoundly corrupting. This is frustrating away the credibility of the Senate."

Four of the 22 Republican senators who complete their terms next year have decided to retire, but the political pressures are fierce on the 18 who are running for re-election. One of them is Steven D. Symms of Idaho, who supports both a balanced budget and the farm bill.

The grain and sugar beet farmers in Idaho were a factor in his decisions, Mr. Symms said. But he also blamed Democrats for forcing up the price of the farm bill in an effort to embarrass the Republicans. "The way it is," he argued, "you always have to buy people off by sweetening the pot."

Mr. Mathias pointed out that inconsistent votes can actually produce a political profit: A lawmaker can cover all bases and satisfy diverse attitudes back home.

"If you had voted for the farm bill and the defense budget and other appropriations bills," he said, "and yet knew that there was substantial concern about the national debt, wouldn't you want to have one vote to show that you're really for economy, and against the deficit?"

Mr. Richardson added that the pace on Capitol Hill also worked against consistency. "The rush of events overwhelms you," he said. "Your priorities get skewed as you try to justify yourself politically."

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U.S. to Resume Reviews of Disabled

Earlier Benefit Evaluations Were Halted After Harsh Criticism

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will again start to review the cases of all 2.6 million people on the Social Security disability rolls to determine whether they are entitled to continue receiving benefits, according to officials.

Margaret M. Heckler, the departing secretary of health and human services, who halted the reviews in April 1984, said Thursday that they would resume next month.

Federal judges, governors and members of Congress from both political parties harshly criticized the earlier reviews, charging that thousands of people eligible for benefits had been removed improperly from the rolls.

Since then Congress has unanimously passed legislation overhauling the disability program. On Thursday, the Social Security Administration issued rules to interpret and carry out the 1984 law.

The rules provide that individuals will continue to receive disability benefits if medical evidence shows no improvement in their ability to work since they were last evaluated.

"We have worked diligently with all segments of the public in developing regulations that ensure a consistent disability program nationwide," Mrs. Heckler said.

But Jonathan M. Stein, director

of Community Legal Services in Philadelphia, a legal aid agency that has represented many disabled people, said Thursday: "I am really concerned and worried that the resumption of reviews may lead to the same problems that befell thousands of people a few years ago."

Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat who is the chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security, said he was concerned that

the Department of Health and Human Services may once again, as in 1981 through 1984, create pressure to turn out decisions too quickly."

No other social program has caused as many legal and political problems for the Reagan administration as disability insurance. The earlier reviews were begun in March 1981 under a 1980 law, and Democrats have often cited the results as evidence that the administration lacked compassion in its efforts to cut domestic spending.

The disability insurance program cost \$18.7 billion in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30.

In the previous review process, said James M. Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration, the agency reviewed 1.2 million disability cases and informed 491,000 people that they would lose their benefits because they were no longer disabled and could go back to work. Of these, he said, 291,000 were restored to the rolls after they appealed. Thus, he said, 200,000 were ultimately removed.

People selected for reviews will be asked to provide the names and addresses of doctors and hospitals that treated them in the previous year. If the medical evidence is not adequate for a decision, the government will ask for additional data or send the person to another doctor, selected and paid by the government, for examination.

If this evidence indicates medical improvement that would justify removal from the rolls, Mr. Brown said, the case will be reviewed a second time, to make sure no errors were made.

Israeli Officials Suggest Spy Case Left No Damage

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Although the Israeli government says it is pushing ahead with a formal investigation into allegations that Israeli agents recruited and used an American citizen as a spy in the United States, officials here have begun to suggest that the affair is already close to being resolved without any damage done to American-Israeli relations.

Some officials indicate, in response to questions, that the strategic relationship the two countries have built up in recent years would be spared any further strains by a quick guilty plea from the accused Israeli.

On Tuesday, the Israeli official, with a background of 12 years of close involvement in U.S.-Israeli relations, called the disclosures of Israeli espionage in Washington a "blip on the Richter scale" compared to other occasions since 1967, when Israel attacked a U.S. intelligence ship, the Liberty, at the outset of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

"This is not even a serious crisis," said the official. "It is just a juicy story."

The officials spoke on condition that they not be identified. However, their views represent both the Labor and Likud factions of the national unity coalition government, and they mirror, to an extent, widely held attitudes in the Israeli public.

The officials' comments reflected a frequently encountered view here that the United States is dependent on Israel for meeting its strategic objectives in the region as Israel is dependent on the United States for financial and political support.

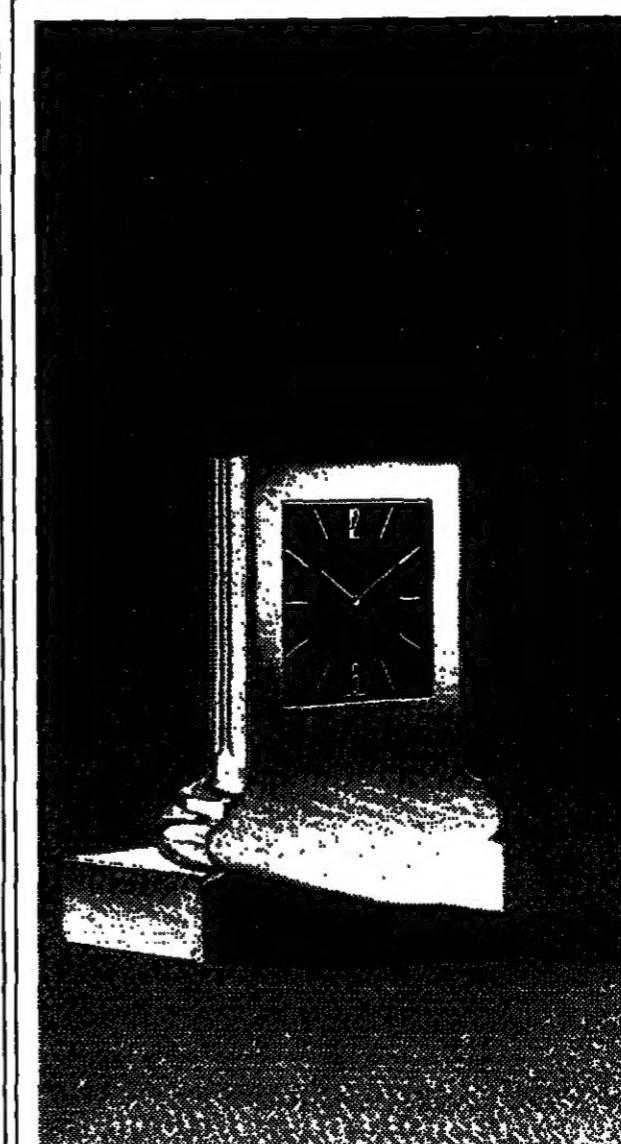


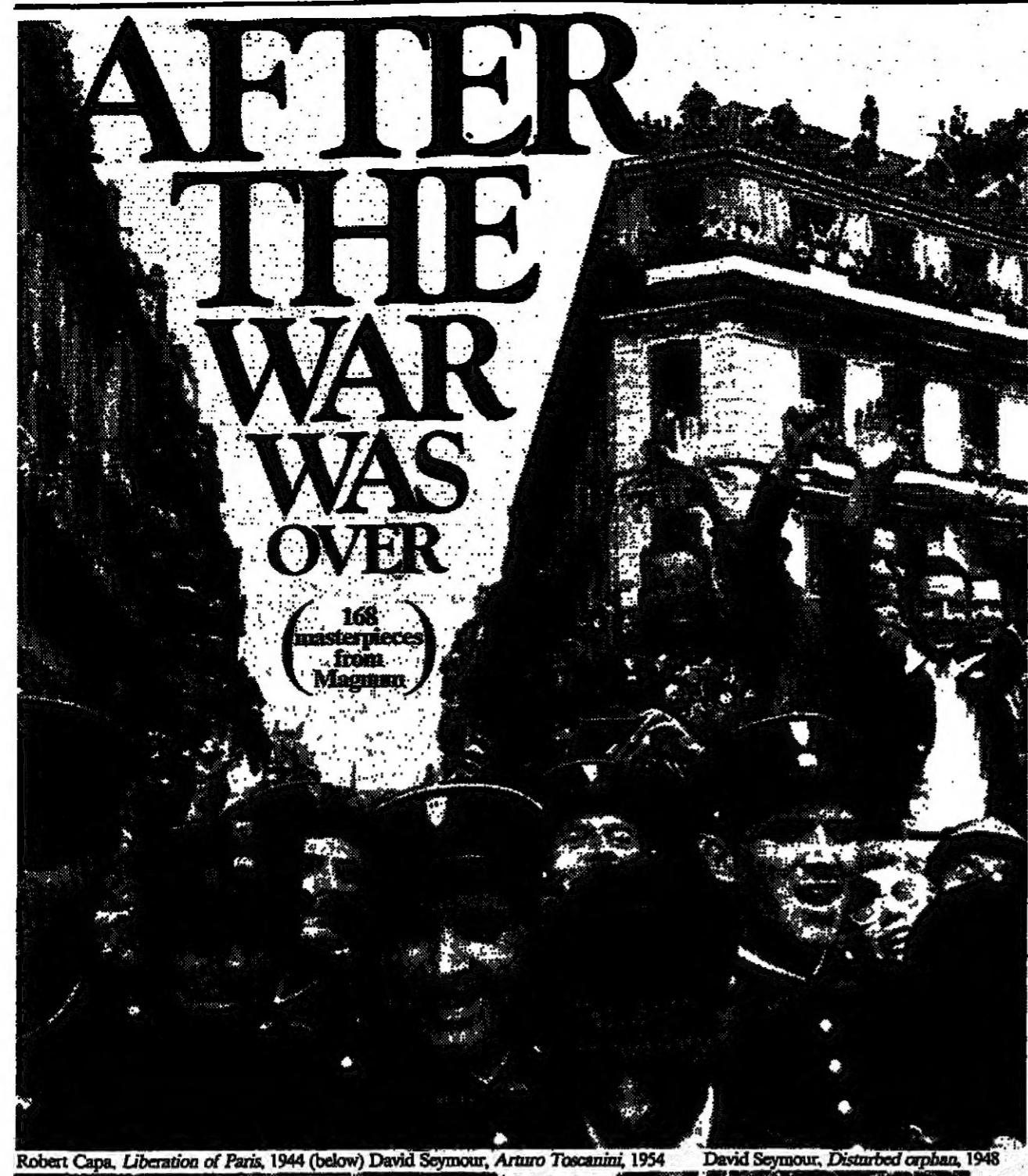
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Robert Capa, *Liberation of Paris*, 1944 (below) David Seymour, *Arturo Toscanini*, 1954David Seymour, *Disturbed orphan*, 1945Henri Cartier-Bresson, *The Ascot Train, Waterloo Station, London* 1953Erich Lessing, *Railroad workers*, 1956Robert Capa, *The New Look, Paris* 1947Werner Bischof, *In the ruins of Warsaw*, 1947

Photographs by Werner Bischof, René Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliott Erwitt, Ernst Haas, Erich Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers.

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Singapore Confirms Intention To Leave UNESCO on Dec. 31

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — Singapore is to become the first Third World country to leave the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a government official said Friday. The withdrawal is to take effect Dec. 31.

"We are not reconsidering our withdrawal," said one official who asked not to be identified. A withdrawal notice submitted a year ago will stand, he said.

The island republic of 2.5 million people, which is struggling with a serious economic slump, said it was leaving the agency for financial reasons. Singapore's contribution to UNESCO's budget increased by 100 percent from 1965 to 1975 and climbed by 400 percent from 1975 to 1985. Singapore paid \$352,000 over the past two years.

The United States withdrew from UNESCO a year ago and Britain confirmed Thursday that it would do so on Dec. 31.

The United States and Britain long have charged that UNESCO was a forum for Soviet and radical Third World initiatives against a free press, human rights and Western positions on arms control.

The British decision brought ex-

pressions of understanding from the Reagan administration in Washington, which agreed with Britain that a Western drive for reform over the past two years had failed to bring sufficient change.

Reaction to U.K. Decision

Britain's decision to leave UNESCO has dismayed other leading Western contributors and members of the troubled agency, Reporters reported Friday from Paris.

Announcing its final decision Thursday, Britain accused the Paris-based agency of defying demands for deep reform, of showing political bias against the West and of being badly managed.

Still reeling from the loss of one-fourth of its budget because of the U.S. walkout last December, Western diplomats said the loss of Britain's 4.6 percent contribution, or \$39 million, would add to the agency's financial troubles.

France's delegation to the UN agency called the move "historical and symbolically distressing," noting that Britain had been a founding member of the agency 40 years ago and was still the depositary of its constitution.

The British decision brought ex-

pressions of understanding from the Reagan administration in Washington, which agreed with Britain that a Western drive for reform over the past two years had failed to bring sufficient change.

West Germany and France, two of Britain's senior European Community partners, disagreed, saying there were clear signs of progress in reforming the agency.

West Germany, followed by Japan and the Netherlands, had threatened earlier to review membership in the organization.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said his country had been encouraged to remain a member by decisions at UNESCO's General Conference last month in Sofia that showed a willingness to achieve reforms.

"Those decisions can only be put into practice from within," the spokesman said.

Japan also expressed regret at Britain's decision, and there has been no response by the Dutch.

UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahat M'Bow, a Senegalese whose appointment has been the butt of much Western criticism, noted that Britain had been a party to the consensus at Sofia.

Some Western diplomats said Britain's departure was "a slap in the face" for the controversial Mr. M'Bow and had reduced his chances of being re-elected for a third term in 1987.

U.S., Soviet Sign Pact on Cooperation By Scholars

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — American and Soviet scholars have signed an exchange agreement that they said would significantly expand academic cooperation.

Among other things, it includes the first Soviet-American research project in Judaic studies, an exhibition on North Pacific peoples, and cooperative research on communications technology and its impact on society.

More than a hundred joint research groups were established, covering international relations, literature, law, history, philosophy, economics, geography and psychology.

Although the agreement is separate from an accord on cultural exchanges still being negotiated by the two governments, Soviet officials said it was the first step toward improved relations to result indirectly from last month's meeting in Geneva between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

One of the projects involves a joint program to study, catalog and publish a large collection of ancient Hebrew manuscripts in Leningrad and Moscow. The manuscripts, considered a potentially rich source of information in Judaic studies, have been inaccessible to Western scholars.

The five-year agreement was signed by Robert M. Luria, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, and Pyotr N. Fedoseyev, a vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Foreign Businesses in Ghana

Agence France-Presse

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — All foreign businesses selling foreign-made goods in Ghanaian supermarkets and shops have been ordered to report by Dec. 15 to immigration officials in Accra for what is understood to be a check on their activities, according to a broadcast on Ghanaian radio monitored here.

BBC Considers Starting a Global TV Service

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corp. is considering starting a world television service similar to its external radio service, a spokesman said Thursday.

A BBC spokesman, Richard McCarthy, said that the state broadcasting company's director-general, Alasdair Milne, had appointed a five-member committee to study the idea.

The team is to examine the cost,

the potential market and the means

of producing and broadcasting

programs on the service, which

would be named External Broad-

casting in Vision.

The study team first met last

week and is to complete its report

next month. Like the existing radio

service, the world television service

would focus on news and current

affairs rather than entertainment.

Mr. McCarthy said.

The television service probably would start with satellite broadcasts in English. But other delivery methods and other languages, including Arabic, French and Spanish, are under consideration, as are methods of funding.

The idea of a world television service was first mentioned publicly during a speech in Los Angeles last year by Douglas Muggeridge, who was then the managing director of the BBC's external radio service.

The BBC's external radio service broadcasts in 37 languages and has 120 million listeners around the world.

The British Foreign Office funds the radio service's £90 million (\$135 million) budget. A combination of government and commercial funding could be used to run a television service, Mr. McCarthy said.

Swiss Touch Off Liechtenstein Fire

The Associated Press

BALZERS, Liechtenstein — Anti-tank rounds launched during an army exercise in Switzerland caused a forest fire in Liechtenstein, officials said Friday.

Hundreds of fire fighters from Switzerland and Liechtenstein worked throughout the night to control the blaze, which reportedly damaged about 375 acres (150 hectares) of a forest near here.

The army said that grenades

touched off a grass fire that was fanned by winds and spread to the forest.

The mayor of Balzers, however,

said that the grenades had been fired directly into the forest.

The fire started Thursday afternoon during a military exercise in Switzerland's St. Luzisteig training area, across the border from Balzers.

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Spain, Britain End Session on Gibraltar

Sir Geoffrey Howe, left, the British foreign minister, met Friday with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, right, as the two countries ended two days of talks in Madrid on the future of Gibraltar. The session, one in a series of meetings, ended without concrete agreements but with a pledge to continue discussing areas of cooperation as well as sovereignty in an attempt to solve their long-standing dispute over the territory. The mountain fortress has been in British hands since 1704.

J.S. Report Faults Aid to Manila

(Continued from Page 1)
U.S. interference in its decisions.

"It's the prerogative of the Philippines to determine how the monies will be utilized," said Leonides Caday, minister for political affairs at the Philippine embassy.

Mr. Caday said he had no knowledge of the congressional agency's work.

The draft report found that the purchase by Manila of 19 helicopters from Sikorsky Aircraft for \$63 million in 1983 and 1984 was useful and incompatible with existing equipment, according to congressional sources. Pentagon loans backed the sale.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos lifted the helicopter purchase "as from another company after, among other things, a personal meeting about the deal in May '83 with Alexander M. Haig Jr., former secretary of state who at

the time was a consultant to United Technologies Corp., the parent company of Sikorsky Aircraft, according to public records and Jim Ventullo, a Sikorsky spokesman.

Mr. Caday said the helicopters were used for a variety of missions.

The draft report also found that the U.S. military group in Manila had limited access to information and was not able to keep track fully of how American assistance was being used. The military group is supposed to help manage the military assistance which is expected to reach \$425 million over the next five years.

Ver's Role to Be Decided

Mr. Marcos told the commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific on Friday that the future of the Philippine armed forces chief, General Fidel C. Ver, will be decided "after about a week," The Associated Press reported from Manila.

Meanwhile, about 1,000 leftist students and workers set off firecrackers and marched through city streets Friday to protest the acquisition.

■ Report on Cubans

Earlier, Joanne Omang of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

A Reagan administration official told Congress that Cuban troops have taken a combat role in Nicaragua, fighting with Nicaraguan armed forces against U.S.-backed guerrillas.

The assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Elliott Abrams Jr., said Thursday he had received "more and more reports" of Cuban military actions as part of "a massive Soviet and Cuban intervention" in Central America.

"We may be seeing Cubans move into a combat role on the mainland of North America," Mr. Abrams told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs.

Later, he said that Congress ought to renew military aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas, "or we are going to be seeing a Soviet base in Nicaragua."

Mr. Abrams said that about 2,500 Cuban military personnel are in Nicaragua acting as advisers "down to very small units of the Nicaraguan army." Last year, the Reagan administration put the number of Cubans in Nicaragua at 3,000 military advisers and 6,000 Cuban teachers and construction workers.

Mr. Abrams also said that Cubans "were among the casualties" when the guerrillas, using a Soviet SA-7 surface-to-air missile, shot down a government helicopter in

northeast Nicaragua on Monday. Other State Department officials said evidence for the expanded Cuban role came from intelligence reports and sightings by rebel units.

On Thursday night, the Nicaraguan government asserted that the Reagan administration had brought the Central American conflict to "previously unknown levels" by providing the guerrillas with anti-aircraft missiles.

He said the guerrillas were right to shoot it down and "if I were them, I'd certainly want to," and called the Soviet and Cuban presence in the region "a cancer."

"The Soviet and Cuban material is being used against the Nicaraguan people," he said. "Thank heavens they got hold of these kinds of weapons that could knock these choppers down."

"There may be further steps that are possible," Mr. Abrams said.

Under questioning, he declined to say what further steps the Reagan administration is contemplating, noting only that current legislation recognizes that the situation in Nicaragua is "dynamic" and any new request for assistance to the guerrillas would be subject to an early congressional vote.

At present, U.S. assistance to the guerrillas is limited to \$27 million in humanitarian assistance.

The guerrillas have received no known military aid from the United States in more than a year and a half.

■ Report on Cubans

Earlier, Joanne Omang of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

CARTAGENA, Colombia — The major regional organization of Latin America has failed again to respond to the principal concern of the region: peace in Central America and financing for economic development.

Delegates from the 31 member countries of the Organization of American States signed revisions of the organization's charter Thursday that improve its role as a medi-



An anti-Sandinist guerrilla shows the firing position of a SAM missile launcher.

OAS Votes Reforms, but Sidesteps Major Issues

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service

CARTAGENA, Colombia —

The major regional organization of Latin America has failed again to respond to the principal concern of the region: peace in Central America and financing for economic development.

Delegates from the 31 member countries of the Organization of American States signed revisions of the organization's charter Thursday that improve its role as a medi-

"The OAS has simply not been relevant to the realities of the region," said Dante Caputo, Argentina's foreign minister.

Argentina and Colombia led the drive for reforms at this year's conference. But the assembly timidly sidestepped proposals to establish sanctions for countries that systematically violate human rights or to intervene in the affairs of other members.

The decline of the OAS frequently is attributed to its cumbersome secretariat in Washington, where elderly diplomats, international jurists and a staff amassed over nearly four decades often seem far removed from the region's political turmoil and social stresses.

Peacekeeping is the main function of the OAS, a regional organization founded in 1948, but the body has not fulfilled that role in Central America. It was paralyzed during the U.S. invasion of Grenada in 1983, and it was divided during the Falkland Islands war between Argentina and Britain in 1982.

The OAS's most recent peacekeeping success came during the "soccer war" of 1969 between Honduras and El Salvador.

The second major role of the OAS is to promote regional cooperation on economic development, cultural exchanges and technology transfers. Such efforts are funded mainly by the United States.

But since the international debt crisis began in 1982, the OAS has not played any significant role as a forum in which both the United States and Latin America are represented.

The changes must be ratified by two-thirds of the members, a process that could take several years.

The secretary-general then will be able to take the initiative in bringing issues, such as a threat to peace, before the permanent council.

Under current rules, a member country must make the first move.

The reforms also will allow the council to provide peacekeeping services, which now are blocked by the refusal of the United States and 20 other member countries to ratify a treaty aimed at developing peaceful solutions to regional conflicts.

But these small reforms did not increase the expectations of Latin American foreign ministers who came to the conference in the hope of revitalizing the organization. Their unanimous view was that the big issues will continue to be conducted outside the OAS in the immediate future.

For the major Latin American debtors, who owe a total of \$380 billion, the forum for debt discussions is the Cartagena Group of 11 countries. Meeting in Cartagena almost two years ago, the group called for a "political" dialogue with the creditor governments.

The creditors have refused to negotiate outside the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, where the large, industrial countries have a voting majority.

Haiti Closes a Radio Station

United Press International

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti —

Authorities have shut down a Roman Catholic radio station that reported on recent unrest and violence in Haiti, and Haitian police have arrested a former government minister in a raid on his home.

Interior Minister Jean-Marie Chabonneau said that Radio Soleil was shut down Thursday because the church-operated station, despite a news ban, had broadcast information that "would tend to excite and alarm the populace."

Mr. Chabonneau said Radio Soleil had been temporarily closed because it had violated Haitian press law.

Authorities imposed the news ban last week after two church-operated radio stations, including Radio Soleil, reported on growing unrest and anti-government demonstrations in Gonavais, scene of food riots last year.

Radio Soleil did not broadcast news following the ban, but did transmit several sermons urging youth to "stand firm."

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Autumn Courses HT 86

ARTS / LEISURE

Dada Sale an Appropriate End to Absurdist Week*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — This week's London sales, which included a Dada session at Sotheby's, could not have come closer to following the teachings of Dada. Words matter more than the achievement; randomness, not logic, governs actions.

Consider the auctions of Impressionist and Modern art that started

SOUREN MELIKIAN

Monday with Christie's evening sale. The auction house made a \$4.5-million score with only 9 percent in value remaining unsold, even though there was not much to be admired.

Christie's was particularly pleased with a horizontal still life

by Fantin-Latour, showing a glass bowl filled with poppies and a basket full of roses. John Lumley, director of the Impressionist and Modern Master departments, noted that these still lifes were extremely successful in Britain at the time they were painted. Fantin-Latour, he added, was the only Impressionist artist who made a lot of money. That is a greater compliment to the painter's business acumen than to his contribution to Impressionist painting. The English never really liked Impressionism. The bowls of roses that Fantin-Latour churned out and sold like hotcakes in the 1880s often qualify as kitsch done in a slightly blurred manner that is not quite enough to turn them into Impressionist art. Lumley's estimate, £20,000 to £25,000, was thought

by professionals to be more than generous. The final price was £486,000, a record for Fantin-Latour (all prices include sales charge).

Ten lots later in the salar came a remarkable picture in the Faune style by Matisse. It was painted in 1909 in contrasted tones of pink, bluish green and acid yellow. There is a dancing movement to the composition, conveyed partly by the wavy outlines and partly by the brushwork. The landscape is unquestionably a masterpiece of early 20th-century painting. It is further graced by a splendid pedigree — Michel and Sarah Stein of Paris acquired it from Matisse, and it later belonged to the Norwegian consul and collector, Peter Krog. It has been exhibited and illustrated many times, which is something

buyers want these days. Yet Christie's estimate was unaccountably low, £100,000 to £140,000. The work sold for £453,000, which is downright cheap for a 20th-century master. Christie's underestimation may have kept private buyers from bidding higher, the fact that professionals also did not do so undermining their apparent reluctance to buy heavily for stock.

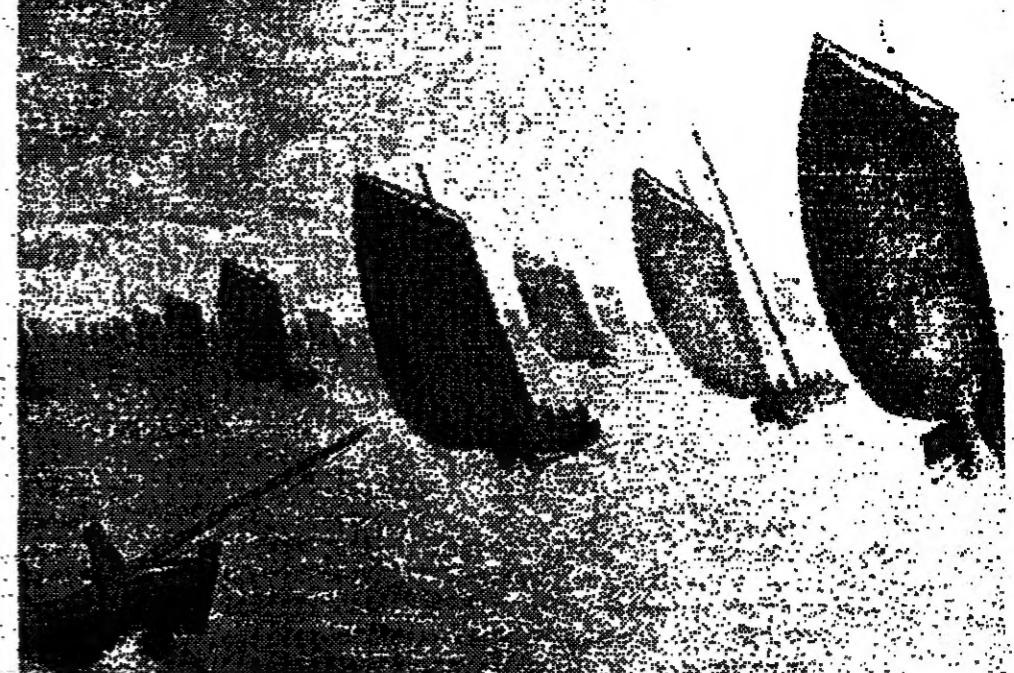
The day after, Sotheby's held an astonishing sale in the same line, Impressionist and Modern art. The quality was higher, but not dazzling. A Degas pastel of a woman combing her hair is so badly composed — the arms look shriveled and a dressing table in the lower left corner rises at an odd angle — that one might question its authorship, were it not for its cast-iron pedigree. Another Degas pastel, two horses grazing in a paddock, competed in mediocrity. A landscape by Monet, "Arbre au fleur pris de Vétheuil," could serve as cover art for a camembert cheese with rows of sailing boats creating a perspective effect on a choppy sea at sunset. Titled "Brise, Concarneau — Presto," and dated 1891, it is one of a series done by Signac to illustrate his theories about the analogies in rhythm and harmony between painting and music. The influence of Japanese woodcuts, particularly those of Hiroshige, is striking in the color scheme — marine, pale yellow, and a greenish blue for the sea. It sold for £726,000 — 20 percent over Sotheby's high estimate. The buyer, whose name was withheld by the auction house, was Karl Flick, one of West Germany's richest men.

The sale could have done poorly with such duds. It was, however, a thumping success for the vendors, if not the buyers. Sotheby's sold £7.5 million worth of pictures, £8.3 million with sales charges. Only 10.6 percent in value were bought in. Among the few casualties was the horrendous Degas pastel of a woman. Estimated by Sotheby's at £280,000 to 350,000, it failed to sell as the hammer went down at £170,000. But a banal and confused beach scene by Boudin was sold at £158,400, only £11,000 below the high end of Sotheby's estimate. The French Picasso went up to £154,000 and Monet's camembert box lim-

ited almost doubled Sotheby's high estimate at £253,000.

The feel of the sale resembled that of Sotheby's Impressionist and modern master auction three weeks earlier in New York: new buyers looking for well-known names to acquire, regardless of the quality. This has allowed some dealers to make a tidy profit. In no other context could a landscape by Theo van Rysselberghe have sold as it did on Tuesday. "La pointe du Rossignol, Cap Laye," dated 1905, looks like a photograph touched up by a third-rate disciple of Signac trying to apply the principles of Pointillism. Last March in Zurich, the picture sold for 110,000 Swiss francs, then the equivalent of £35,000. On Tuesday in London it made £59,000, setting what must be the year's record for a speculator's coup.

Compared with this, the highest price paid in Sotheby's sales seems almost reasonable. This was for a remarkable seascape by Signac,



Signac seascape was sold for £726,000.

which was seen by professionals as the leftovers from a retiring dealer's stock. Arimo Schwarz, established in Milan, was

for decades the leading dealer in Dada art. He owned all the items until a short while ago. There was

only one piece of real historic significance: "Dada Milchstrasse," a

college of newspaper cuttings, photo-

s and one post card, done in

1919-20 by Johannes Baader.

Baader was a writer, founder and

sole member of the German Freed-

om Party, who collaborated in

Dada soirees from 1918 and took

part in the first International Dada Fair. His collage went up to

£60,500, one-third above Sotheby's

high estimate.

All this could have paved the

way for an easy Dada sale Wednes-

day at Sotheby's. The going, how-

ever, was sticky in comparison.

In some cases, the auctioneer

had to bring down the hammer, buying in the wheel-

and-stool masterpieces of 1964. This

provided a suitable conclusion to

Schwarz to have eight numbered

Record \$4 Million for Peale Painting*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — The National Gallery of Art bought Rembrandt Peale's "Rubens Peale with a Geranium" Thursday for \$4.07 million, including sales charge — a record auction price for a painting by an American artist.

Peale, who lived in Philadelphia, portrayed his bespectacled younger brother, a botanist, with his right hand on a large potted geranium. According to a Peale family story, the plant was the first of its kind in America. The 1801 painting, in oil on canvas, was sold by Pauline Woolworth of New York, widow of the retailing heir Norman B. Woolworth.

The previous auction record for an American painting was Frederic Edwin Church's "Icebergs," which

was sold for \$2.75 million at a New York auction in 1979.

Peale, who painted portraits of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, was the son of Charles Wilson Peale, a founder of early American art galleries and museums and one of the most influential American painters of his time.

The painting was one of almost 300 American paintings, drawings and sculptures sold at Sotheby's.

■ Prints From Chatsworth

The price record for a print was broken six times Thursday at Christie's sale of 176 Old Master prints from the Duke of Devonshire's home, Chatsworth. The Associated Press reported from London. Christie's said the total value of

breaking prices for 68 of the artists represented in the sale.

In 1984, the duke sold drawings from Chatsworth for £21 million, saying he needed funds to maintain the 300-year-old mansion. The print sale was to preserve the art at Chatsworth and maintain the estate, he said.

The prints drew American dealers in force, but the top price of £51,600 was paid by the London dealer Frederick Mulder for Rembrandt's "Christ Presented to the People."

Robert Light, a California dealer, paid the second-highest price, £45,600, for Castiglione's "The Creation of Adam." David Tunick, a New York dealer, paid £275,400 for Manet's "Bacchanal With a Wine-Press."

The sale could have done poorly with such duds. It was, however, a thumping success for the vendors, if not the buyers. Sotheby's sold £7.5 million worth of pictures, £8.3 million with sales charges. Only 10.6 percent in value were bought in. Among the few casualties was the horrendous Degas pastel of a woman. Estimated by Sotheby's at £280,000 to 350,000, it failed to sell as the hammer went down at £170,000. But a banal and confused beach scene by Boudin was sold at £158,400, only £11,000 below the high end of Sotheby's estimate. The French Picasso went up to £154,000 and Monet's camembert box lim-

ited almost doubled Sotheby's high estimate at £253,000.

The feel of the sale resembled that of Sotheby's Impressionist and modern master auction three weeks earlier in New York: new buyers looking for well-known names to acquire, regardless of the quality.

This was a rare exception in the auction: one-third in value remained unsold. The rest went mostly for prices close to or well below Sotheby's low estimates, largely because these were so high.

In some cases, the auctioneer had to bring down the hammer, buying in the wheel-

and-stool masterpieces of 1964. This

provided a suitable conclusion to

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ARTS / LEISURE

High-Quality Show Of Blanc de Chine

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — To mark its 60th anniversary as a dealer in Oriental works of art, Merchant of Kensington is holding a museum-quality exhibition of 100 pieces of Blanc de Chine, the white Chinese porcelain that immensely influenced the porcelain designs of Europe.

All early Western porcelain shapes and vessels were based on blanc de chine wares imported from the East. At Merchant there are teapots, tankards, vases, bowls, dishes and leaf-shaped brush washers (the Westerners used their copies of these as pickle trays). Figures of Buddha and other divinities are also here, such as the emblematic "Three Friends" — Confucius, Lao-Tzu and Buddha.

There are some charming, more down-to-earth figure groups, including a Chinese lady accompanying a young man, a European family group — mother, father, two children and their pets: clearly an employee of the Dutch East India Company living and working in China at the time (c. 1690) that this piece was made for the amusement of the Chinese.

The selection ranges from pieces formerly in the Edward T. Chow collection, and wares similar to the best in museum collections, to whistles and small wine cups that are inexpensive but of great beauty.

"Blanc de Chine," S. Marchant and Son, 130 Kensington Church Street, W8. Dec. 8-20.

Under the title "Cupolas and Cupriccio," Gerald Myatt is mounting his fourth solo exhibition at the Francis Kyle Gallery. Subtitled "A Pursuit of the Rococo from Brighton Pavilion to the Dresden 'winged,'" this selection of mixed-media paintings hauntingly evokes the spirit not only of the architectural excesses of British and German Rococo but of the English garden by moonlight at the Villa Imitatio near Siena, and of Edith Sitwell at her home, Renishaw. Here are some still lifes in the same tradition, notably "Pinks,

lustre and Venetian fan," "Pomegranates and a William Morris chintz" and "Cherries and Derby Plate."

"Gerald Myatt: Cupolas and Cupriccio," Francis Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox Street, W1, through Jan. 10.

Maurice Denis (1870-1943) is, as Belinda Thomson observes in her catalog, forward better known in Britain as an aesthetic theorist than as an artist. Yet, as a show at JPL Fine Arts makes clear, he was a painter of quality and understanding. The oils include some fine Breton images of the 1890s. There is an excellent early panel, "Maison encadrée d'arbres" (c. 1898), a sunset piece called "The Arc de Triomphe at St. Remy" (c. 1926), some tremendous charcoal and pastel studies and "Les danseuses," a study for his decorative panel "La Musique Profane" for the Théâtre de Châlons in Paris.

"Maurice Denis: Paintings, Drawings, Watercolors," JPL Fine Arts, 24 Davies Street, W1, through Dec. 14.

Tom Reed is a young painter one year out of art school, who has passed the interval in photography and film, the aesthetic problems of which have influenced his painting. For his first London one-man show he accepted the invitation of a Chelsea furniture design studio, Carew-Jones.

Much care has been taken in mounting the show, and the paintings combine, in the artist's words, "the speed and perspective of photography, the color and decoration of painting."

"Tom Reed — Paintings," Carew-Jones and Associates, 3 Jubilee Place, SW1, through Dec. 21.

Though his chief reputation rests on his designs of contemporary jewelry, David Watkins trumps as a sculptor. The Crafts Council's major retrospective, which originated at Leeds City Art Gallery, is a triumph of the jeweler's skill, and the paintings combine, in the artist's words, "the speed and perspective of photography, the color and decoration of painting."

"David Watkins — Jewelry & Sculpture," Crafts Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent Street, SW1, through Jan. 12.

Five young Scottish artists — four painters and a sculptor — are brought together at Leinster Fine Art in a show selected by the art historian and collector Sylvia Stevenson. Peter Howson produces remarkable autobiographical works. Caroline McNair is in the Scots colorist tradition, with pastel cityscapes. Keith McIntyre is a master of line. Michael Windle makes mixed-media and somber harbor images. Jake Harvey, who does sculptures in welded iron, recently finished a large memorial piece to the poet and playwright Hugh MacDiarmid.

"Five Scottish Contemporary Artists," Leinster Fine Art, 3 Clifford Street, W1, through Jan. 23.

A vast wealth of English, French and American society is represented



Gerald Myatt's "Brighton Pavilion in the Snow," at Francis Kyle Gallery.

The sculpture of a combination of metals is equally linear, the finest example being the nine-component "Kingdom — Day and Night." The combination of small jewelry and large sculpture highlights Watkins's command of sculptural scale.

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and in "Society Portraits 1850-1939, spread over two galleries, Colnaghi's in Old Bond Street and the Clarendon Gallery in nearby Vigo Street.

The first sight of this elegant compilation — many of the works are on loan from great private collections — is the monumental size portraits allowed themselves in the last quarter of the last century and the first quarter of this. Notable among these was John Singer Sargent, whose "Portrait of the Acheson Sisters" is 2.69 by 1.98 meters (106 by 78 inches) and "Portrait of Mrs. Carl Meyer and her children" is 2.1 by 1.35 meters. He is also represented, however, by a group of excellent small portrait drawings, including two of the American-born Nancy Astor, the first woman member of Parliament.

The great names of British portraiture are here — Philip de László (1869-1937), Sir William Orpen (1878-1931), Sir John Levy (1856-1941), Sir Gerald Kelly (1878-1961), the last with a magnificent portrait of his mistress, "The Marchesa Casati." Among portraitists less known outside England but of masterly standards, there are works by Glyn Philpot.

"Nouveaux Regards de Chauvet," Chauvet, 178 New Bond Street, W1, through Dec. 14.

In addition, there are galleries for the museum's silver collection, small paintings and sketches, late dynasty Chinese porcelain and export china, and needlework. A special gallery devoted to Winston Churchill recalls the many times he was a house guest with the Reverses, beginning in 1955.

This gallery contains three of his Riviera landscapes and a copy of Cezanne's "Tulips"; his paintbox, bulging with tubes of Swiss paints, and his favorite Don Joaquin cigar; his monogrammed cup and saucer, his cane and all his books published by Reves, who held Churchill's foreign publishing rights. He also left two cases of whisky at the villa. They are not on display.

In fact, it was on the museum's roof that Edward Larabee Barnes, who designed the museum building that opened early last year, constructed the wing. It contains the re-creations of La Pausa's entry hall, open-air patio, great hall, grand salon, library, dining room

and master bedroom, plus storage room and a conservation laboratory.

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One of the first visitors to the wing was Celia Sandys, a Churchill granddaughter who had stayed with him at La Pausa. "It's nice to see the real thing that's it's 'exile,'" said Sandys. "I feel I should go right up the stairs to my bedroom."

Reves, who intends to give her jewelry collection and art objects from her Swiss chalet to the

Basinger a Revelation in 'Fool for Love'

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

Sheila Benvin of the Los Angeles Times on "Fool for Love":

Eddie and May, tools for each other for 15 years, are a rootless rodeo cowboy (Sam Shepard), crossing the country in a horse trailer piebald with mud, and his

MOVIE MARQUEE

fine-boned, hair-trigger-tempered lady (Kim Basinger). In transferring Shepard's play to the screen, Robert Altman lets the two lovers leave the one room that served onstage to remind us not only too well of a cage; their assaults on one smooth now range all over a crummy neon-painted motel that Altman has peoples with real and memory figures, letting time flow as effortlessly as his camera. Harry Dean Stanton, like an agreeable coyote, is the film's omnipotent chorus and The Cause of It All, and he is marvelous. Basinger is a revelation: Scrubbing in desperation at the tendrils of hair that cloud her face, clamping herself to Eddie's leg like

a blood bernacle, she has her funny side, but what one remembers most is May's longing.

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Runaway Train":

Directed by Andrei Konchalovsky, the Soviet-born director whose "Maria's Lovers" was another odd but interesting hybrid of international styles, "Runaway Train" is at least four movies in one. There's a brutal prison section, a control-room drama, a claustrophobic three-party interchange and a labored, extended visual metaphor. Joe Voight gives a fiery performance in an unusually hardened role as a convicted killer who has been welded into his cell by a sadistic warden. He escapes with a young sidekick named Buck (Eric Roberts) and boards a train. The engineer dies, leaving the train hurtling at breakneck speed on what is inevitably a collision course. The nihilism and vicious intensity of Voight's performance are entirely different from anything else he has done on screen; it's a shame those qualities emerge in such a vigorous

but disjointed film. Akira Kurosawa wrote an early screenplay for "Runaway Train," but he was probably not responsible for the coarseness of a lot of its dialogue.

Vincent Canby of The New York Times on "Santa Claus: The Movie":

As overblown kiddie moviego, this one ranks somewhere below "Annies" and "Snow White and the Three Stooges." David and Leslie Newman, who collaborated on the story, are very funny people, as they've demonstrated in their "Superman" scripts, but there is probably not much that they or anyone else could do to make Jeanne Seymour's film about Santa Claus any more riveting than the idea initially proposed. Dudley Moore, at his most desperate and least endearing, plays an awfully cute elf named Fauch, whose funny lines depend mostly on phrases like "self-explanatory" and "self-assurance." Somewhat more amusing is a madly mean-spirited American toy manufacturer (John Lithgow, in the film's only remotely stylish performance).

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ARTS / LEISURE

Renovated Hannover Opera House Continues 300-Year-Old Tradition

By James Helme Sutcliffe

HANNOVER — Hannover's elegant opera house, burned out by Allied incendiary bombs in 1943 but still standing stately on the square it has occupied since 1852, has been reopened for the second time in 35 years.

After 16 months of work inside and out, during which the entire auditorium was replaced, the gala opening night featured Arnold Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron" — a choice that raised a storm of disapproval among conservative Hannoverians. As a concession to them Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" was the following night's selection, with stars such as the Texan Helen Donath, whose professional career began on the Hannover stage more than 20 years ago.

Opera houses have played an important part in the life of Lower Saxony's capital city since 1678, when Cesti's "Orpheus" was performed in the ducal palace bordering the Leine river. The first opera house, with a capacity of 1,200, was ordered built by Duke Ernst August and opened in January 1689 with Agostino Steffani's "Enrico Leone"; nearby Brunswick, with its Romanesque cathedral and palace, had been the seat of Henry the Lion and his English wife. Indeed, the Hanoverian connection to the British royal family led to a famous embarrassment in music history: George Frederick Handel, named court composer in Hannover in 1710, overextended his second leave of absence in London — and was followed there in 1714 by his disgruntled employer, the elector Georg Ludwig, who became George I of England. Legend has it that "Water Music" healed their differences.

The jeweler Chauvet has given fragments of ancient art and artifacts — a Cambodian palanquin ornament, a 4th-century B.C. Egyptian head of Horus, a Hellenistic female torso in terra-cotta — to contemporary designers, who have added precious metals and stones to update each fragment. The bronze palanquin ornament was supplied with a fresh shaft in red jasper, and the dragon's tail of the ornate piece ornamented with gold and diamonds, the whole mounted on a pedestal of black granite and gold. The terra-cotta was treated as a personification of Venus, rising from a vermilion shell on a wave of diamonds; the water drops on her body consist of small diamonds. These "new looks" could be hideous and pure kitsch, but so effectively have the fragments been modernized, they make delightful examples of contemporary sculpture.

Despite the destruction, Hannover's ensemble was the first to perform in Germany after hostilities

ceased, in July 1945, on an improvised stage in the Herrenhausen Gallery, and the opera house was put in usable condition by 1950 with whatever materials were available, even submarine bulkheads. Plasterless foyers were simply painted over and brick arches left bare, though from the beginning the auditorium's acoustics were considered deplorable.

That has all changed now. The elegantly restored exterior has been given a snappy modern interior whose stepped acoustic ceiling can be extended into the stage area for concerts. Now it remains only to raise artistic standards to match, for there is a tendency in Hannover's opera ensemble — full of older artists who should have retired to smaller roles some time ago — to take the attitude that "We're O.K., the rest of the world is crazy." Discipline is lax and the pleasant chief conductor for the past 20 years, Georg Alexander Albrecht, seems unable to counter sloppy ensemble and faulty string intonation as I have heard other conductors do in Hannover.

The theater director, Hans-Peter Lehmann, had to fight serious internal squabbling since he took over in 1981. Act 2 of his "Moses und Aron" production rose to a level of dramatic excitement that many larger opera companies would find hard to maintain.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

INTERNATIONAL ORCHESTRA Founded to Aid Charity

REVIEW

STOCKHOLM — The World Symphony Orchestra, made up of 92 musicians from

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Open the Doors Wider

The Kremlin's masters are ruthless but not dumb. They surely knew that the truth about their mistreatment of Andrei Sakharov would emerge if his wife, Yelena Bonner, were allowed to travel to the West. Thus the ugly story of forced feeding and faked telegrams has one compensation: It signifies a calculation that Miss Bonner's journey to Italy is less harmful to Soviet interests than her cruel detention in what the couple call "the black hole" — the closed city of Gorki.

However callous, it is a calculation that ignites a spark of hope for other dissidents. The controlling truth is that the West's concern for human rights must play on the Soviets' periodic desire to exploit that concern.

This seems an opportune time. Miss Bonner was finally permitted medical treatment abroad because Mikhail Gorbachev thought the gesture would improve his image at the Geneva summit conference. He was correct; it did. He should be encouraged to follow up with more such "humanitarian" deeds and unlock the doors that shame the Soviet system.

There have been a few other signs of relenting. With a seigniorial flourish before the summit, Mr. Gorbachev ended years of separation for some Soviet subjects married to Americans. Renewed immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel remains only a rumor, but an exit visa

has apparently been given to Elihu Essas, a mathematician who first applied in 1973. This follows a plea on his behalf by Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, who visited Moscow in September.

Every dissident who leaves has a dreadful tale to tell; that is the cost of opening up. Miss Bonner was allowed out for three months on condition that she grant no interviews. But her family in the United States is not bound. So it is now known that for 207 days in the last 18 months, the Nobel physicist was separated from his wife and fed forcibly to foil his hunger strike on her behalf. His jailers doctored messages and videotapes purporting to show that all was well with him. Even so, Western protest surely mitigated the couple's plight and can continue to influence Soviet behavior.

In pleading the cause of human rights to General Secretary Gorbachev at Geneva, President Reagan seems to have indicated that he is more interested in progress than in propaganda, and is willing to confine his pressure to private diplomacy. That is not always the most effective approach, but it can be when the two governments are moving toward easier relations on other fronts. If Mr. Gorbachev takes that offer to heart, he will recognize the benefits of decency and open his doors wider.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Young Old Quebec

The Quebec election closes a 20-year cycle of French-Canadian separatism that in the 1970s threatened to break up Canada. The separatist impulse has probably not vanished forever. In one form or another it is inherent in French Canadians' sense of being a special people with their own culture, very different from that of the rest of North America. But Quebec learned in the 1970s that the separatist movement carries a high economic cost as businesses depart and investment declines. With an unemployment rate now over 11 percent, the province's voters have decided to give priority to development and jobs.

Separatism became a political force amid the extremely rapid social change of the 1960s. French Canada has been through a transformation in the last two decades that most of English-speaking North America took several generations to traverse. In 1960 most of French Canada was turned inward toward a deeply traditional community life. Except for a small elite, most French Canadians had hardly more than primary education and earned their livings in farming and blue-collar jobs. Then, as the education system began to expand, young people reached out for wider opportunities. But everything of importance seemed to be run by people who spoke English. Over the years since then, young people

have poured into the province's new colleges, going into technical fields and business administration. Quebec's society no longer splits neatly into English-speaking professional and managerial classes and a French-speaking working class. The upper levels of the big corporations are no longer so alien to ambitious young Quebecois, and even among French Canadian nationalists the question currently is not to get control of the corporations but to make them grow more powerfully and generate more employment.

Nearly a year ago, its membership falling, the ruling Parti Québécois abandoned the goal of national independence that it had upheld since the late 1960s. It now leaves office to be replaced by Monday's winners, the Liberal Party. But the voters did an extraordinary thing. They defeated the Liberal Party's leader, Robert Bourassa, in his own district. Mr. Bourassa had also been the Liberal leader and the province's premier before the Parti Québécois came to power, and evidently he was too sharp a reminder of the way things used to be. It seems that the voters knew exactly what they wanted: set aside the separatist cause, but not turn politics backward or to reverse the great changes in French Canadian life during the years when the separatists were in power.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Another Blow to UNESCO

No doubt it seemed like a good idea at the time a year ago, when the necessary notice was given, but confirmation of Britain's withdrawal from UNESCO managed to seem both odd and petty. It was the greater shock of the American departure a year earlier, rather than the British "me too," which prompted the controversial agency to make a start on undeniably necessary and long overdue reform. But, like most international bodies, even the most efficient and ideologically uncompromising, UNESCO moves exceedingly slowly, a phenomenon related to the number of members.

The case for going can be summarized in the one word inefficiency. If this is the criterion for membership of international bodies, we should logically cancel our subscription to almost everything. UNESCO, like the United Nations itself and many another grouping of nations, is as effective as its members, collectively and individually, allow it to be. Poor management, its vagueness and the extremely high proportion of funds spent on its Paris headquarters are grounds for censure and protest, but in these respects it is different only in degree from other forums. The charge that it has become highly politicized is made only by those who disagree with the politics involved.

The withdrawal of first the major contributor and now the founder of UNESCO is doubtless meant to teach the rest of the world a lesson. Unfortunately, it is up to the rest of the world to decide what lesson it draws, and we can be sure it will not be flattering to the Anglo-Saxon duumvirate.

— The Guardian (London).

UNESCO is immune to essential reform. It might in theory be possible even to change the state

of affairs in which 70 percent of UNESCO's budget is spent at the organization's headquarters in Paris. But still UNESCO would be dominated by Third World countries who, intermittently allied and abetted by the Soviet bloc, would continue to propose measures which we would sometimes find irritating or distasteful. This being so, it would be dishonest to suggest that Britain (at any rate under a Conservative government) is likely to return to UNESCO in the foreseeable future.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Pressure from Washington apparently prevailed. Like a knitted sweater unraveling strand by strand, UNESCO's situation resembles, mutatis mutandis, that of the League of Nations before World War II. The defunct agency may now inspire a stately dance whose funeral strains could well reverberate throughout the UN system. Some American adversaries of the United Nations openly hope so.

France well knows that the defection of the two principal Anglo-Saxon countries risks enlarging the influence of Moscow and the more anti-Western regimes of the Third World. So it is surprising that France — honored 40 years ago as the world's choice to host UNESCO's headquarters, London being among the candidates then — has yet to launch the major initiative that is required to save the international cultural and scientific organization.

It's now or never. France might, with much care, suggest quietly to Amadou Mahdi M'Bow that he take the courageous step of resigning before his term expires in 1987. Whether or not he shares responsibility for the present situation, the director-general has become the focus of so much controversy that it is hard to see how UNESCO can be salvaged with him still on board.

— Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR DEC. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: African Sultans Attack French

PARIS — A telegram from Dakar has been received at the French Ministry of Colonies, stating that a severe combat took place on Nov. 9 near Drijelé, capital of Massalit, one of the sultanates of the Lake Chad region. A column of sharpshooters was attacked by the forces of the Sultan of Massalit and those of Doudmough, formerly Sultan of Ouadai. The attack was repulsed. The enemy fled, leaving numerous dead. French troops also sustained serious losses. The Ouadai district is a few hundred kilometers east of Lake Chad, in the neighborhood of Darfour, a center of Islamic propaganda. In 1898, after the Franco-British Convention, the Ouadai Empire was placed under French influence. In 1904 France began to suppress the roving Ouadai intruders.

1935: A Flight to Manila and Back

ALAMEDA, California — Successfully completing its trip from California to the Philippines and back, the China Clipper, giant Pan American Airways flying boat, landed here [on Dec. 6]. The Clipper, commanded by Captain Edwin C. Musick, covered the last leg of its return flight, Honolulu to Alameda, 2,410 miles, in 17 hours. The entire flight from Manila to Alameda, 8,152 miles, was made in 63 hours, 28 minutes. The flight from California to the Philippines and back, 16,304 miles, was accomplished in 123 hours, 15 minutes, exclusive of stops at Honolulu, Midway Island, Wake Island and Guam. Although the China Clipper carried no passengers on this first trip, the line and the planes have been planned for passenger, mail and express service.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 47-47-12-65. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Claude Herold Paris. ISSN: 0284-8052. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Managing Dir. Asia: Makoto Goto, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 438-4802. Telex: 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. 069/25733. Telex: 416721. S.A. en capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 12621726. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. U.S. subscription: \$322 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

American Liberals Prefer Distant Causes

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The United States has come to a curious crossroads in foreign policy. The Reagan doctrine proclaims American support for anti-Communist revolutions around the world. For practical purposes this means, in descending order of remoteness from the United States: in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola and Nicaragua. Congressional liberals seem to have responded.

dominated by much more powerful allies made up of way bad guys, the Khomeini Rouge. If the rebels triumphed tomorrow it would be Pol Pot, or his disciples, who likely would rule. When Pol Pot last ruled he proved himself the greatest murderer since Hitler, Stalin and Mao, and they had advantages of scale. They will support half.

The scorecard reads like this:

• Afghanistan: No argument. For liberals and conservatives, as for the mujahidin, it is holy war.

• Cambodia: The prime advocate of overt military aid to the non-Communist guerrillas is the leading liberal foreign policy thinker in Congress, Representative Stephen Solarz.

• Angola: Congress is soon to vote on the question of aid to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA rebels. The strongest opposition comes from House liberals led by Representative Solarz.

• Nicaragua: Liberals overwhelmingly oppose aid to the "contras."

What is curious about this lineup is that liberals, by reputation, are guided more by considerations of human rights and democratic forms than conservatives. Yet, compared to the insurrections they oppose, the insurrections they favor are likely to produce regimes far less disposed toward human rights or democratic forms.

• In Cambodia, America supports good guys, but they are completely

troops, only there is support for the insurgents justified. It is not clear, however, why the address of one's oppressor should be decisive in deciding whether resistance is legitimate or whether it deserves support. Poland was not invaded by General Jaruzelski, resistance to his rule was less deserving for that fact?

Moreover, this is a strange argument to make in defense of an Angolan regime propped up by 30,000 Cuban troops — which makes Angola one of last sub-Saharan countries

that can be said to be white-ruled.

In Afghanistan, there is much to be said for the courage and patriotism of the mujahidin. There is less to be said for their interest in the theory and practice of democracy. Were America's side to win, it would probably produce a regime politically, geographically, somewhere between the dictatorship of Pakistan and the Islamic fanaticism of Iran.

Next to their Asian brothers-in-revolution, an Angolan under Arturo Cruz looks positively Jeffersonian. Thus, purely from the point of view of political morality — of what life for the people will be like if America's side wins — support for the Asian half of Reagan doctrine and opposition to the rest is incoherent.

Accordingly, in support of this peculiar policy, and in preparation for the upcoming vote on Angolan aid, a search for coherence has been undertaken.

• International law: Some argue that because Cambodia and Afghanistan are invaded by foreign

source of help, the United States was cut off by the Clark amendment. Mr. Savimbi had to choose between clean hands and survival. To the dismay of some, he chose the latter.

But he is no more an agent of South Africa than Washington was of Louis XVI. Mr. Savimbi takes Pretoria's aid because he has no choice. The United States can give him the choice. American aid could replace Pretoria's aid. It could even be conditioned on Mr. Savimbi's dissociation from South Africa. That would free him of the South African taint.

Which suggests that there must be yet another principle underlying the selectivity of the liberal response to the Reagan doctrine.

• Distance: What distinguishes the insurrections of Cambodia and Afghanistan is that they are the farthest away. Far enough away that their true nature does not come into

(American) focus too easily. It is much easier to support out-of-sight intervention, wars whose violence is far beyond the ken of American cameras and American consciousness.

Representative Solarz opposes the "global interventionism" as he calls it, of "the high priests and acolytes of the far right." Instead, it seems, the congressman from New York is for hemi-global interventionism: America will support any insurgent, provided he is more than eight time zones away. Call it the Solarz doctrine.

Washington Post Writers Group

Stars at War In Reagan's Star System

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — White House gossip about "family problems" and "staff conflicts" obscures a larger truth. Robert McFarlane quit as national security adviser because he could not endure the style of presidential management practiced by Ronald Reagan.

His replacement will almost surely not change the system. So the cockpit is for more devolution of authority to senior cabinet officers, and further shake-ups in the White House.

Cabinet government is the document name for the present order. President Reagan leaves detailed management to senior associates. With a few exceptions, cabinet officers have been secure in their jobs. The stability of the cabinet is one of the triumphs of the Reagan administration, and several members have been able to wield almost plenary powers.

The so-called hidden-hand presidency of Dwight Eisenhower showed that such delegation can sometimes work wonders. Mr. Eisenhower deserved his personal intervention for supreme occasions. When they arose, he imposed himself on subordinates with a sure sense of direction. Because he had held aloft his self-assertion carried that much more weight. From behind the scenes he put down Joe McCarthy, stopped the Suez invasion cold, backed away from Vietnam and consolidated the welfare state. He is probably the outstanding postwar president.

But that kind of leadership requires more than poor syntax and a distance for long days at the office. It demands an ability to pierce beneath the surface of events, to see beyond what is superficial and conventional. It depends on an instinctive affinity

John Poindexter will probably not even try to assert discipline. Certainly there is little sign that the president wants it.

with the obscure forces of history and destiny. It is bound up with a feel for what is important and what is transient. It finds expression in a willingness to take unpopular positions for the sake of future gains. Telling people what they need to know, what they want to hear, is indispensable. So is self-discipline.

President Reagan certainly enjoys the opportunity for historic achievement. He can initiate an enduring easing of tension with the Soviet Union. He can put America on the path to steady growth without inflation. But does he have the mettle to do it — the historic insight? And the self-discipline to leave the primrose path for the steep and thorny way?

So far the question remains open. Mr. Reagan has been splendid at the easy things — undoing the self-doubt left behind by Jimmy Carter; cutting taxes; standing up to Mikhail Gorbachev; taking Grenada; capturing terrorists; spending money on defense; fighting for law and order and the eradication of drug addiction. He succeeds at what looks good on the evening news. He takes the star turns, and the impulsive term for the way he does business is: the star system.

But unpleasant business gets shirked. Spats among top advisers on central foreign and economic policy choices go unresolved. Others have to bear the brunt for extracting the maximum from Beirut and trying to raise revenues. Those who take on hard tasks without success are often dropped or undermined.

Mr. McFarlane is a disciplined former Marine. For years he did cracking duty in national security affairs at the White House. As the top security adviser he resisted the easy accommodations often proposed by the State Department. But his father had been a congressman, and he himself had served as a staff aide on the Senate Armed Services Committee. Eventually he held the views of the defense majority on the Hill.

He worked with congressional leaders to build a strategy for stable relations between the two great nuclear powers. To that end he occasionally lent himself to Secretary of State George Shultz in his battles against Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and the anti-armament crowd at the Pentagon.

Some time last summer Mr. McFarlane came to the conclusion that the bickering around him was too much, that there was no hope of asserting discipline. His foes then began leaking stories about personal difficulties with the White House chief of staff, Donald Regan. Probably those existed, and they may have contributed to his departure. But that did not last long ago. Indeed, Mr. McFarlane was on the verge of quitting the White House before he became national security adviser.

John Poindexter, the former deputy who now succeeds him, will probably not even try to assert discipline. Certainly there is little sign that the president wants it. He has had four national security advisers in the past five years. So the barons of the Reagan realm — notably Treasury Secretary James Baker in economic matters and Attorney General Edwin Meese in social policy — will probably accumulate even more authority.

But Mr. McFarlane's exit does not look in this quarter like a final victory for the chief of staff. Mr. Regan's rapport with Mr. Reagan may be faltering, and he certainly does not overburden the president with demands for intellectual rigor, but tales of dizzying vanity keep coming from the White House. Mr. Regan has been too much in the lime-light to be entirely safe in the star system.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

At Last a New Sense of Purpose in Europe

By Flora Lewis

ams incapable of keeping up with the United States and Japan in a high-tech world.

Twenty-seven top European industrialists had

IVORY COAST

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7-8, 1985

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President
Allays
Succession
Fears

ABIDJAN — Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Ivory Coast's 80-year-old president, commonly referred to as "the Vieux," the old man, was re-elected to his sixth five-year term on Oct. 27, gaining 100 percent of the vote in a 99.9-percent turnout.

Following the election, the attention of many Ivoirians has returned to a question that has persistently dogged Mr. Houphouët-Boigny in recent years: the transition to a new leadership.

Before the presidential elections, a congress of the country's sole political party, the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI), resolved that Mr. Houphouët-Boigny should have no vice presidential running mate, as had been promised at the last PDCI congress in 1980. The president, it was said, was Ivory Coast's sole leader for "yesterday, today and tomorrow."

After the announcement, the National Assembly moved to alter

the constitution, officially eliminating the never-filled position of vice president. In the event of a presidential vacancy, the new constitutional arrangement calls for

the president of the National Assem-

bly to assume the interim head of state and party for a period

not more than 45 to 60 days, during which time he must call presidential elections.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny com-

plained about the speculation and

rumor that had been provoked by

expectations of a vice presidential nomi-

nation, saying that during the

past five years, people "came to me

and wrote to me to remind me that

they were their 'customary leader.'

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's plea

for Western observers to under-

stand that African tradition re-

quires chiefs to rule alone belies his

frequent assertion that he will be

succeeded by a team. Moreover, his

assertion that the country's cadres had "unanimously adopted the po-

lition" regarding the suppression of

the vice presidency was contradic-

tory to several PDCI executive

committee members, who, in their

views in the weeks leading up to the

party congress, said they would

prefer that the constitution be left

unchanged.

Pointing out that the consti-

tutional guidelines regarding the suc-

cession had been altered at two

consecutive party congresses in

1975 and 1980, one senior party

member said that "the stability of

the country's political institutions

is called into question by the con-

stitutional changes."

The issue of change is central to

the private political debate in Ivory

Coast. During the past five years, the country has been obliged by

economic hardship to rethink much

of its development strategy,

change in the Ivorian political sys-

tem, which, on the whole, has re-

mained remarkably stable in 25

years of independence, has also ad-

vanced.

However, the country remains

highly controlled in sensitive areas

such as domestic political press

coverage, where criticism is muted,

it best, and the president is men-

tioned only in reverential terms.

The strict management of informa-

tion in the national press is resented

by the country's younger genera-

tions and intellectuals, who have

benefited from Ivory Coast's heavy

investments in education. In re-

ponse to questions about freedom

of expression, Ivorian officials rou-

gly point out that a wide variety

of foreign publications is available

here.

The most substantive measure of

privatization came in 1980, when

the party relinquished control over

the selection of candidates for leg-

islative and municipal office and,

for the first time, opened the way

to electoral competition and geo-

graphical representation. This led

to highly contested elections in

1980, with widespread reports of

vote-buying and some violence.

In recent National Assembly and

municipal elections, there was low

overall voter turnout and fewer

candidates per seat. The govern-

ment had issued warnings against

political disruption and the offi-

cial party would not allow certain

individus, ostensibly because

these candidates lacked the "mo-

ility and militancy" deemed nec-

essary for elective office.

Some Ivoirians explained the low

turnout by saying that the choice of

candidates was of limited signifi-

cance in a country where power is

highly centralized and the Na-

tional Assembly's legislative role is

more formality. One person ex-

plained his cynicism this way: "In

1980, candidates promised us

ads, schools and clinics. After the

elections, we never heard from

them again. This time around it will

be harder to get people to vote."

In recent years the government

has used the term "mature" to de-

scribe the electorate, which was

not allowed a choice of candidates

in 1980. However, choice has al-

ways been restricted to the lower

ranks of Ivorian political office.

Since independence, Mr. Hou-

phouët-Boigny has never been op-

posed on the presidential ballot.

(Continued on Page 13)



The SALCI plantation, left, yields 130,000 tons of pineapples a year, providing Ivory Coast with a steady export income. At right, young Ivoirians playing at Bim Khamu and a street dance in Abidjan, above.

AAA/G. Boué

AAA/R. E. Boué

Viability of Developing Offshore Gas Reserves Questioned

By Howard French

PARIS — Touted in the early

1980s as a possible "second Nigeria," Ivory Coast has been forced in recent times to significantly scale down its offshore hydrocarbon ambitions.

Instead of becoming a major exporter, Ivory Coast is now more modestly seeking to assure self-sufficiency in oil and bring on stream offshore natural gas resources to cover domestic energy requirements into the 1990s and beyond.

The future of the Ivorian energy sector still remains in balance as the United States and the Ivorian government over the price of gas and other related matters have yet to result in a compromise agreement.

These negotiations have dragged on for over 18 months and are still deadlocked. The World Bank's International Finance Corp., an affiliate of the giant Exxon group, has recently started to play a more active role in the search for an acceptable compromise.

According to diplomatic sources, negotiations were further complicated during the summer by Phillips' demand to have a 75-percent share of offshore oil produced at the Espoir field instead of its present 50-percent share.

Demonstrating his impatience with the protracted discussions with Phillips, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast declared earlier in the year that the

principal outlet in Ivory Coast for natural gas will be the state-controlled utility, Energie Electrique de Côte d'Ivoire (EECI), and the oil refinery, Société Ivoirienne de Raffinerie (SIR).

Some gas could be used also by the main factories in the Abidjan area, but plans to use the gas as feedstock for a petrochemical plant will indefinitely postpone plans to build a \$650-million hydroelectric facility on the horizon.

If an agreement is signed in coming months for the development of offshore gas reserves and the construction of new gas-fired power plants, Ivorian economic planners will indefinitely postpone plans to build a \$650-million hydroelectric facility on the horizon.

The small scale of these markets

raises serious questions about the

long-term economic viability of developing gas deposits located in fairly deep water.

Phillips has made no secret that the price must provide sufficient incentive to justify development spending. The Ivoirians, for their part, are seeking a low price so that gas-generated electric power can be competitive with other sources of energy.

The gap between the price asked by Phillips and what the government is willing to pay has considerably narrowed in recent months, but both sides will have to make a little extra effort if a modus vivendi is to be worked out," said an oil industry source.

The principal outlet in Ivory

Coast for natural gas will be the state-controlled utility, Energie Electrique de Côte d'Ivoire (EECI), and the oil refinery, Société Ivoirienne de Raffinerie (SIR).

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The small scale of these markets

A SPECIAL REPORT ON IVORY COAST

Limited Markets Curbs Development Of Offshore Gas

(Continued From Previous Page)

new exploration activities on the continental shelf. The slowdown in the pace of drilling will probably result in a drop in exploration spending in Ivory Coast in 1985 for the third consecutive year.

In 1983 and 1984, exploration expenditures fell by 42 percent and 9 percent respectively, amounting to \$154 million last year.

Agip decided to suspend plans for a second exploration block on its E-1 block, situated close to the maritime frontier with Ghana, until the gas-pricing issue is settled.

This acreage is thought to contain gas resources, although a wildcat drilled earlier in 1983 was re-ported dry.

Esso Exploration stopped drilling on its APE-4 permit, on the maritime boundary with Ghana, during the summer. Some hydro-carbon shows were reported at this well, but the company has not yet unveiled its 1986 exploration program.

Phillips drilled two wells earlier in the year around the Esso field on its C-1 permit. Evaluation of results has not been made public.

The Houston-based Tennessee conglomerate has also suspended drilling on its K-1 block, located

150 miles (240 kilometers) west of Abidjan. Two extremely deep dry holes were drilled on this acreage off the town of Fresco.

Any hydrocarbon finds in this area would have rekindled interest in the practically unexplored western portion of the continental shelf.

The only positive news recently in exploration for the Ivoirian authorities was an agreement signed last spring with a Canadian consortium headed by Albion Resources to review data on Blocks APE-2 and APE-3, that were relinquished by Exxon.

This group of companies has the option to explore the two permits after negotiating terms with the state oil concern, Petroci.

In any case, Ivory Coast is well on the way to being virtually self-sufficient in oil next year. Exxon's small Belier field should produce around 8,000 barrels a day and Phillips' Esso field could see its output top the 20,000 barrel-a-day level.

A final agreement on gas pricing could also persuade Phillips to replace its temporary production system on the Esso field with a permanent facility having greater capacity.

Abidjan Overflows As Migration Rises

(Continued From Previous Page) dered little of its load since. Industry Minister Bernard Eboué estimated that Abidjan alone possesses 72 percent of Ivory Coast's industrial tissue. The city has an even larger portion of its salaried jobs, due to the concentration of industry, services and government offices here.

As a result of Abidjan's economic weight, it has long exerted a pull on youth from the countryside, where the vital food and cash crops responsible for Ivory Coast's wealth are produced. Nearly 80 percent of the country's productive labor force is engaged in agriculture, but the government is fearful that it will be short of the workers needed to maintain agriculture's place in the economy if the rural flight is not stemmed.

In 1983, Abidjan was replaced as capital by Yamoussoukro, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny's birthplace, situated 240 kilometers (148 miles) to the northwest. A ma-

jor justification for the transfer of the capital was to "decongest" Abidjan. Almost three years later, it can be stated that the "transfer" of the capital to Yamoussoukro has had little effect on Abidjan's population. Some suggest this is due to the fact that the overwhelming bulk of government, business and employment remains in Abidjan.

Residents note that the economic recession of the early 1980s did little to slow the city's growth. Instead, hard times have encouraged the creation of what are called "petit métiers," make-do professions that young and not-so-young Abidjanis have taken to in order to earn living. These include windshield washing, shoe shining, car parking, laundering and many other occupations. Hard times have also dampened some of the ostentation for which the city became famous in the 1970s; Paris fashions and chauffeur-driven limousines have become rarer.

Facilities in the early 1980s, Ivory Coast twice recognized its debts with the London Club of commercial banks and the Paris Club of bilateral lenders, covering loans falling from 1983 to 1985.

Ivory Coast now stands at a crossroads for both debt servicing and new investment prospects. Bumper harvests this year of its major export crops and successful austerity measures have given the country the potential to pay its projected \$1.2-billion 1986 debt without further rescheduling and have rekindled desires to promote new investment, both of which would have been unthinkable several years ago. However, bankers have urged caution in choosing a realistic plan to ensure that the country's gradual recovery continues.

Minister of State Maurice Sénoufo, who has handled the negotiations with the London and Paris clubs, said Ivory Coast favors a multilateral rescheduling package. "We were looking for long-lasting solutions to our debt problems," he said. "We decided to take into account all our needs for the next five-year period, so we pre-

sented a whole program, rescheduling plus fresh money." He said the program would "let us free up financial resources for development and launch new economic growth."

World Bank officials have declined to discuss details of the proposal, but banking sources in Abidjan said the plan would involve rescheduling the entire 1986-1990 debt burden over a 10-year period, while simultaneously injecting new investment capital drawn from commercial banks and backed by World Bank guarantees. If the plan is approved, it would be the first of its kind in the region.

Commercial and multilateral lenders in Abidjan seem favorable to the multilateral rescheduling, noting that it would attenuate the "hump" of debt falling due in the

next few years, making for a more manageable burden. The plan would allow Ivory Coast to lower its debt-service ratio to what one banker called "an acceptable 20 percent," down from 45 percent in

"It's an exciting positive proposal which would put Ivory Coast back on its feet," a banker said. He noted that the plan would free the government from the time-consuming and costly process of continued annual reschedulings and would give it some breathing room to consider income-generating projects after a virtual four-year freeze in new investment.

Critics point out that some questionable projects abandoned in the early 1980s are being discussed

again, such as the Soubré hydroelectric dam and an extension of Abidjan's international airport.

The Ivorian government insists that despite the recent upswing, it will continue to follow a policy of austerity. Mr. Sénoufo said all new projects will be scrutinized to determine their revenue-generating capacity, admitting that some projects begun during the boom years were "not serious."

Bankers generally agree that if viable projects can be found, money will probably be provided, although an American banker said commercial lenders might want to delay availability of funds for several years, and even then make them available only as standby credits until a clearer picture of Ivory Coast's future emerges.

attributed to the government's determination to make agriculture the pivot of the nation's economy. It has encouraged small-scale planters by creating incentives for them to produce more and sell to CSSPPA, the state-run fund for the stabilization and support of agricultural prices, which controls the price, quality and export of agricultural products.

Ivory Coast is not solely dependent on cocoa and coffee. Huge investment has been made in sugar production with a projected target of 600,000 tons this year. Earlier promotional efforts were marred by mismanagement and the fall in the price of sugar.

The World Bank and the France's Central Bank for Economic Cooperation have contributed extensively to the rehabilitation of the sugar complexes in a bid to boost production. Two of the six initial complexes were out of production last year and were consequently converted to cotton production centers.

However, with the current reorganization of the industry, production is estimated to reach 300,000 tons next year to cater to local consumption and for export on a small scale to the European Community.

According to Agriculture Ministry officials, the world recession dealt a heavy blow to the country's third export industry, lumber, by reducing the demand for Ivorian wood and by cutting its price. Only 4.5 million hectares (1.1 million acres) of timber is exploitable today due to a drastic reduction of the original 16.5 million hectares because of deforestation.

Efforts by the Canadian government and the World Bank to encourage replanting and reforestation are expected to yield good results, and production levels for lumber are expected to reach two million tons by 1990.

Following declining world prices, severe drought and bush fires that brought a sharp fall in production during the 1983-84 season, the government intensified its efforts to promote cocoa and coffee production on a massive scale in the central southwest regions as well as in the entire forest zone.

This coupled with the efficiency of the state-owned company, SAT-MACI, in modernizing production, sharply increased production in the 1984-85 season to 552,000 tons for cocoa and 300,000 tons for coffee, against 457,000 tons and 85,000 tons respectively the previous year.



Planners Seek Diversification Of Export Crops

By Edward Fayah Komba

ABIDJAN — In the first two decades following independence from France in 1960, Ivory Coast enjoyed one of the world's highest rates of economic growth.

The rapid expansion of production of the country's main exports — cocoa, coffee and tropical wood — combined with political stability and an openness to foreign capital, allowed the economy to grow at an average rate of 7 percent.

By the end of the 1970s, the country had become the world's leading producer of cocoa and was third in the production of coffee. In addition, Agriculture Ministry officials said that a number of modern industries had sprung up, some displacing wood exports as a source of revenue.

The country's cash crops provide about 75 percent of export earnings of which cocoa and coffee account for about 55 percent. Despite falling prices in 1977-78, the Agriculture Ministry has promoted extensive replanting and has diversified the cash-crop economy — a move that has met with much success.

Other crops such as sugar, cotton, rubber, lumber, oil palm and pineapples continue to play a vital role as small-scale cash earners.

The buoyancy of the cocoa and coffee industries, which were established in colonial days, has been

Government Considers New Debt Rescheduling

By Richard Everett

ABIDJAN — Ivory Coast must decide this month about how its debts are to be handled from now until the end of the decade. Previous rescheduling agreements only cover debts falling due before Jan. 1, 1986.

The government is considering three options, a multilateral debt rescheduling, a continuation of year-by-year rescheduling or payment of its 1986 debt with its own resources.

World Bank officials have declined to discuss details of the proposal, but banking sources in Abidjan said the plan would involve rescheduling the entire 1986-1990 debt burden over a 10-year period, while simultaneously injecting new investment capital drawn from commercial banks and backed by World Bank guarantees.

If the plan is approved, it would be the first of its kind in the region.

Commercial and multilateral

lenders in Abidjan seem favorable to the multilateral rescheduling, noting that it would attenuate the "hump" of debt falling due in the

next few years, making for a more manageable burden. The plan would allow Ivory Coast to lower its debt-service ratio to what one banker called "an acceptable 20 percent," down from 45 percent in

"It's an exciting positive proposal which would put Ivory Coast back on its feet," a banker said. He noted that the plan would free the government from the time-consuming and costly process of continued annual reschedulings and would give it some breathing room to consider income-generating projects after a virtual four-year freeze in new investment.

Critics point out that some questionable projects abandoned in the early 1980s are being discussed

again, such as the Soubré hydroelectric dam and an extension of Abidjan's international airport.

The Ivorian government insists that despite the recent upswing, it will continue to follow a policy of austerity. Mr. Sénoufo said all new projects will be scrutinized to determine their revenue-generating capacity, admitting that some projects begun during the boom years were "not serious."

Bankers generally agree that if viable projects can be found, money will probably be provided, although an American banker said commercial lenders might want to delay availability of funds for several years, and even then make them available only as standby credits until a clearer picture of Ivory Coast's future emerges.

the insistence that the government gradually withdraw from the industrial sector and lift protective tariffs aimed at sheltering inefficient local producers from foreign competition.

Meanwhile, a major drive is under way to ensure continued high-volume coffee and cocoa production well into the next century. On the heels of the best cocoa crop ever (532,000 tons), and a good coffee crop (300,000 tons) as well, the government is urging peasant farmers to prune and replant old unproductive plots of both crops.

So far this decade, 45,000 hectares (11,504 acres) of cocoa plantations have been pruned. Over the next 15 years, the government is planning to spend about \$30 million to prune and replant about 463,000 hectares of coffee plantations in bid to improve quality and ensure adequate production levels for the foreseeable future.

Ivory Coast's industrial plans are undergoing a similar transformation. Along with the large-scale assistance of the World Bank, there is

foreign industrial inputs and an end to the strategy of creating import-substituting industries which have largely proved incapable of surviving without protection.

The key to the success of this strategy will be the government's ability to mobilize national savings and investment by individuals and the creation of an entrepreneurial class from a population that has historically known two occupations: agriculture and the civil service.

One diplomat said that if the current Ivorian experiment goes well, "the result will be a more self-sufficient economy in the 21st century; an economy that provides most of its own food and energy needs, manufactures the basic industrial goods consumed and finances through agriculture and industrial exports the imports of those goods and services that cannot be efficiently produced at home."

At the same time, the World Bank is trying less dependence on

SOCIÉTÉ D'EQUIPMENT DES TERRAINS URBAINS

SETU
Tel: 322432

PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CORPORATION WITH A CAPITAL OF 200,000,000 FCFA ESTABLISHED ON APPLICATION OF THE LAW NO.80 OF 13 SEPTEMBER 1980

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SETU likewise carries out a work programme for the sanitation and drainage of Abidjan which is financed by the National Sanitation Fund.

Apart from these activities, SETU is also involved in towns in the interior both in development and sanitation—ABOISSO-AYAME-AGBOVILLE-DIMBOKRO-DALOA-KORHOGO-VAVOUA.

Abidjan : 1963: 280,000 inhabitants
1966: 500,000 inhabitants
1982: 1,000,000 inhabitants
1982: 2,000,000 inhabitants

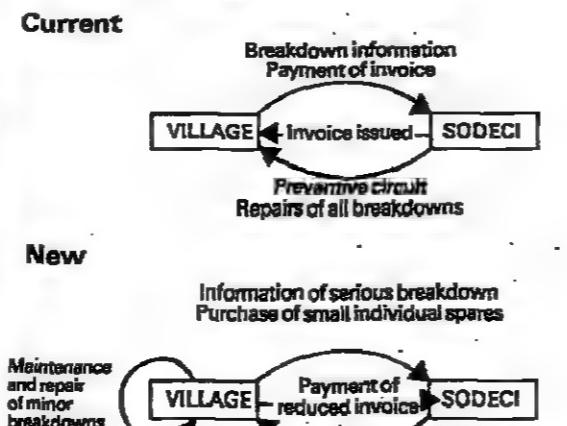
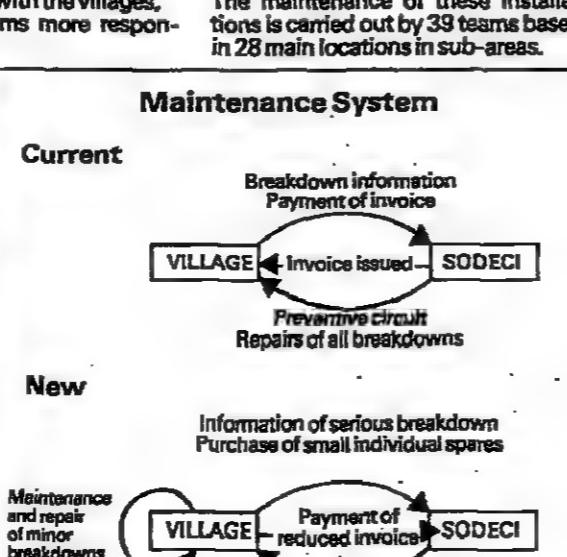
Pursuing an economic and social development policy means that existing structures have to be adapted from year to year and suitable new instruments established in order to achieve the goals which have been set.

Since 1972 the aim of SETU has been to provide the urban populations with pleasant environments as a result of the development of urban space.

It is one of the means employed by the State, whose intervention is contributing to achieving the policy defined by the Party and the Government aimed at the development of urban areas.



M. Manba Robert
Directeur Général SETU



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HVO since the installation of the gas turbines of the EECI.

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Confidence of Investors Returns With Debt Rescheduling

By Peter Blackburn

ABIDJAN Renewed building on half-finished sites around Abidjan is one pointer to a recovery of investor confidence after several years of uncertainty and economic recession.

Good rains, resulting in excellent food and cash crops, have combined with a successful rescheduling of official medium-term external debt to improve liquidity and provide funds for housing.

Political stability continues. President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, 80, was recently re-elected at the age of 80 for a sixth five-year term of office. The presidential, legislative and municipal elections raised scarcely a ripple of unrest.

The potentially divisive succession issue has again been shelved and a new mechanism approved for picking a successor — at the appropriate time.

The country's continued commitment to liberal economic policies and its welcome to foreign private capital was confirmed at the recent congress of the sole political party, the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI).

Despite five difficult years, the Ivory Coast has managed to keep its excellent communications and industrial infrastructure intact. "The phone works, the power flows and there are no fuel shortages," one Western executive marvelled.

An increasing number of Western and Japanese multinationals have chosen Abidjan as an efficient and comfortable base for operating in West Africa. They include banks, accountancy firms, insurance companies, consultants, oil and chemical companies.

Due to colonial ties and Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's policy of continued close cooperation with France after independence in 1960, the French are by far the most important foreign investors in the Ivorian economy. However,

French share of total investment has fallen to just under 20 percent in 1983 from nearly 40 percent in 1974, according to government statistics.

The decline is mainly the result of an increase in Ivorian investment, which has grown 66.3 percent from 35.8 percent over the same period. Although the value of French capital investment more than doubled to \$267 million between 1974 and 1983, the growth in Ivorian investment was much greater. About two-thirds of French investment is concentrated in industry and commerce, although the French presence is greatest in construction and public works and the modern agricultural sectors, where it provides some raised scarcely a ripple of unrest.

The overall share of foreign investment in the Ivorian economy has fallen to 33.6 percent from 44.2 percent between 1974 and 1983.

American equity investments totalled \$36 million, or 2.6 percent, and is the second most important foreign participation. However,

American fixed assets mainly in the oil industry, are estimated at \$437 million and are nearly as important as the French.

Lebanese equity investment is officially put at only \$21 million but is widely believed to be considerably higher. There are an estimated 100,000 Lebanese in the Ivory Coast, more than double the number of French. Initially, their activities were concentrated in commerce, although recently they have become increasingly active in industry.

Signs of an improvement in non-oil investment, which started to emerge in 1984, are expected to increase this year, according to economists and bankers.

Total non-oil investment rose 2 percent to \$314.5 million, according to a provisional sample of Ivorian industry by the government's Financial Data Bank. However, if

the oil sector is included, then overall investment fell by 24 percent, to \$337 million. The overall sample was based on 867 companies representing 75 percent of the total added value of the Ivorian economy.

value was more buoyant, rising 3 percent to \$217 million.

The director of Chase Manhattan Bank in Abidjan, Eshagh Shau, said: "There is a noticeable increase in investment by small

vested \$5 million in raising capacity by nearly 50 percent. As domestic demand recovers, it is soon to fully utilize this capacity.

The agro-industry, especially coffee processing, along with tuna canning, confectionery and cosmetics, weathered the recession relatively unscathed. But other industries such as construction materials, electro-mechanical, timber processing and drinks were sorely affected. Overall investment in manufacturing turned from 20 percent growth in 1980-81 to marginally negative in 1982-83.

Important industrial reforms have already been introduced, aimed at making local industry more competitive. These include a new import regime, export incentives and a new investment code.

The new investment code was approved before independence in 1959 and was felt to be outdated. It was oriented mainly toward attracting large-scale foreign investment. After slashing the investment budget by nearly two-thirds to \$185 million in 1983 it is expected to increase the budget by about one-third next year. Investment priorities are likely to remain rural development, transport infrastructure and low-cost housing.

Despite five difficult years, Ivory Coast has managed to keep its excellent communications and industrial infrastructure intact.

Oil investment, based on a sample of nine companies representing 30 percent of the sector's added value, fell 33 percent to \$22.4 million and reflected a sharp downturn in offshore oil exploration. Offshore drilling came to a halt in mid-1985 and little new development has been budgeted.

Industrial investment, based on the returns of 216 firms accounting for 80 percent of the sector's added

businesses, mainly for the replacement of manufacturing equipment."

The textiles industry has been one of the quickest to recover. Uniraw, owned by the Anglo-Dutch Unilever Group, doubled net profit to \$4 million and increased turnover by a third to \$32.5 million in fiscal 1985.

Three years ago Uniraw, which

manufactures real wax prints, es-

sentially for the local market, in-

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will help accelerate economic re-

covery.

The Ivory Coast, with its liberal economic policies and encouragement of the private sector, has long been regarded by the World Bank as one of its model Black African countries and a major beneficiary of its aid. A third structural adjustment loan is currently being negotiated, which will continue efforts to improve economic efficiency.

Important industrial reforms have already been introduced, aimed at making local industry more competitive. These include a new import regime, export incentives and a new investment code.

The new investment code was approved before independence in 1959 and was felt to be outdated. It was oriented mainly toward attracting large-scale foreign investment following improved revenue inflows. After slashing the investment budget by nearly two-thirds to \$185 million in 1983 it is expected to increase the budget by about one-third next year. Investment priorities are likely to remain rural development, transport infrastructure and low-cost housing.

However the trend is now rever-

ing as the government, the main engine of economic development,

starts to increase public investment

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dornier Is Still Weighing Airbus TieBy Warren Gerler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Daimler-Benz's majority shareholder of Dornier GmbH is intent on bringing Airbus Industrie's executive vice president, Joachim Schäffer, to run Dornier, but his arrival is not expected to lead to an immediate Dornier-Airbus link, a Dornier minority member said Friday.

Dornier executives said last summer that the company, West Germany's second-largest aerospace outfit, was considering whether to take a stake of 10 to 25 percent in Deutsche Airbus. That company is wholly owned subsidiary of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH. But there are lingering concerns: Dornier headquarters that a move by Dornier to formally attach itself to Airbus could jeopardize Dornier's contractual relationships with aircraft builders that compete against Airbus, such as Boeing Co. of the United States.

Conrado Dornier, the son of a major shareholder, Claudio Dornier, said Friday, "We know that

Daimler wants to have Mr. Schäffer as the new managing board chairman — they have told us that and plan to discuss it at Dornier's shareholders' meeting."

"I cannot force, however, that the presence of Mr. Schäffer at Dornier will automatically lead to a change in Dornier's relations with Airbus," he said.

Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian premier and an influential member of the Airbus board, said recently that he would welcome a Dornier stake in Airbus.

MFP chairman, Hans-Arno Vogels, said in an interview to July that the need to share risks of developing the long-range four-engine TA-11 aircraft "could lead closer Dornier ties to Airbus." Development costs for the twin-engine TA-9 and TA-11 have been projected by industry sources at a total of \$2 billion.

Motivating the search for new industrial partners at Airbus, industry sources note, appears to be sharp official U.S. criticism that Airbus is unfairly subsidized by European governments.

Dornier, which sold a direct

stake in Deutsche Airbus in the late 1960s, for years has done subcontracting work on several Airbus models, accounting for about 5.7 percent of the West German contribution to the European Airbus program through Deutsche Airbus.

Deutsche Airbus holds a 37.9-per-

Court to Rule Tuesday on Texaco Bid To Overturn \$10.5-Billion JudgmentCopied by *Our Staff From Dispatches*

HOUSTON — A Texas judge will rule Tuesday on whether Texaco Inc. must pay \$10.5 billion in damages to Pennzoil Co. as ordered by a jury last month.

State District Judge Solomon Casseb Jr. called a recess Friday after hearing arguments from lawyers for the two oil companies on Thursday and Friday.

The judge, who can uphold, overturn or reduce the award, said he would announce his decision Tuesday. He can also order a new trial.

A jury imposed the damages, which would be the largest in U.S. corporate history if allowed to stand. Jurors found that Texaco had illegally enticed Getty Oil Co. to withdraw from an agreed-upon merger with Pennzoil last year.

During the hearing, Pennzoil's attorneys argued that the award was justified because Texaco's subsequent purchase of Getty, for \$10.2 billion, had blocked Pennzoil's access to Getty's huge oil reserves.

John Jeffers, one of the lawyers, said, "When you're talking about the loss of one billion barrels, when you're talking about the loss to Pennzoil of the ability to become a major oil company, you're not talking about damages of hundreds of millions of dollars. You're talking about billions of dollars."

Pennzoil's lawyers dismissed Texaco's comments that it might be forced to seek protection from creditors under U.S. bankruptcy law if the judgment were allowed to stand.

Texaco said Pennzoil had not proved it had a binding contract with Getty, and argued that the damages, at most, should be \$500 million, representing the difference between what Pennzoil offered for Getty and what Texaco paid.

Bank to Pay 5 Billion DM for FlickBy Warren Gerler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG said Friday that it will pay about \$4 billion Deutsche marks (about \$2 billion) to acquire the Flick industrial group from its founder and sole owner, Friedrich Karl Flick, and will later resell the entire acquisition through various stock offerings next year.

Alfred Herrhausen, a managing board spokesman, said the payment would be for the Flick group's three core companies; a 26-percent stake in W.R. Grace & Co., the diversified U.S. chemicals concern, and a 10-percent stake in Daimler-Benz AG, the maker of Mercedes automobiles.

Deutsche Bank's takeover of the group, which has estimated assets of 4 billion DM, will take effect Jan. 1, Mr. Herrhausen said.

The Grace and Daimler share packages are to be floated independently, he said. This will be followed by the introduction on the bourse here in late spring of shares in a new holding company, Feldmühle-Nobell AG.

That company will be formed out of Flick's three core industrial companies: the paper-maker Feldmühle AG, chemicals group Dynamit Nobel AG and engineering concern Buderus AG.

Deutsche Bank executives stressed, however, that Grace has first option on its shares held by Flick, and said that talks with Grace officials have been under way recently to determine whether the U.S. company is prepared to see Deutsche take over the stake.

Mr. Herrhausen said Grace would decide well within a year's time.

F. Wilhelm Christians, another board spokesman, stressed that Deutsche had no intention of maintaining a stake in the Flick group. He said the bank's role was restricted to that of an investment broker, noting that the bank hoped to offer the acquired properties to the market for at least 5 billion DM, in further anticipation of a considerable rise in share prices that would yield a capital gain for the bank.

The Daimler shares alone, however, are valued by the current market at some 4 billion DM, leading buyer.

Storer Buyout Is Completed*The Associated Press*

MIAMI — Storer Communications Inc. became a private company Friday after Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., investment firm completed its \$2.5-billion levered buyout.

COMPANY NOTES

BAT Industries PLC said Sir Denis Mountain has resigned from his executive positions for health reasons. Sir Denis has resigned from the boards of BAT Industries and AT Financial Services Ltd. and as chairman and managing director of Eagle Star Holdings PLC and Eagle Star Insurance Co.

Boeing Co.'s computer-services division signed a contract to purchase telephone-switching systems from American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The purchase will be part of a telecommunications modernization plan with an overall cost of 100 million.

Douglas, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. will increase its capital by year-end, mainly through retention of what is expected to be a big increase in earnings, according to John K. Castle, president and chief executive. The brokerage had capital of \$310.9 million at the beginning of 1985.

Gannett Co. announced it would split its newspaper division into two units, one group for newspapers with daily circulations of more than 120,000 and another group for all other papers.

Lufthansa AG, West Germany's government-controlled airline, has placed an order with Boeing Co. for two 747s at almost \$200 million. One will be delivered in 1986 and the other in 1987.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. intends to sell its 20-percent stake in Southland Corp., the Dallas-based convenience-store operator, in an agreement valued at about \$394 million. Occidental said it wanted to concentrate on its core businesses of oil and gas exploration, chemicals, agribusiness and coal.

Société Générale d'Entreprises is increasing its capital to 1.38 billion French francs (\$179.2 million)

(Continued from Page 15)
important technology" and says he plans to stay the course.

But he is not entirely inflexible.

"If we came to the conclusion that there was no way we could make money, we'd look for a better conclusion," he said. "But we haven't reached that point yet and we intend to stay with Memorex as it is."

Burroughs' ability to grow is critical, since it must grow to survive. "In this business, when you stop growing, your competitive posture tends to deteriorate," said David C. Moschella, an analyst with International Data Corp., a computer consulting firm in Birmingham, Massachusetts.

Mr. Blumenthal understands that well. A former Princeton economics professor, he came to Burroughs five years ago from the Carter cabinet, where his fiscally conservative views clashed with President Jimmy Carter's and

President Jimmy Carter's and

eventually led to his departure.

Since then, he has helped mastermind the turnaround of a 100-year-old company that had come perilously close to skidding into the No. 3 position in the mainframe business.

It was an unusual challenge for Mr. Blumenthal, who had no previous experience in computers, and it was yet another twist in a life filled with many unexpected turns.

He came to the United States in 1947 as a refugee whose family had escaped Nazi Germany by emigrating to China. Mr. Blumenthal's career has spanned three areas — academia, government and business.

Although he appears to relish discussion of business matters, he digresses easily to public policy issues, ranging from the condition of Detroit to the South African economy. Before becoming Treasury secretary, Mr. Blumenthal had been chief executive of Bendix Corp. and is credited with bringing that Detroit company to new levels of profitability.

Under Mr. Blumenthal's leadership, Burroughs was shaken up from top to bottom. New managers were brought in, mainly from IBM, and many top executives were given early retirement. About 25 plants were closed worldwide, including eight this year, and the workforce was trimmed by 4,000.

Spending to improve the service

organization and upgrade sales training was increased to more than \$67 million from less than \$10 million in 1981. And Burroughs' lackluster product line was given new life with competitive new entries, most recently the highly acclaimed "A" series of mainframes, which came to market to compete with IBM's new Sienna mainframes, officially known as the 3090 series.

Burroughs also broadened its product line into such areas as intelligent office work stations by entering into joint ventures with specialized computer makers to give the company products at the low

end of the market, where IBM is less competitive. In doing so, Mr. Blumenthal bucked a Burroughs tradition of manufacturing all its products internally.

And the company has dropped unsuccessful products, such as calculators and superscientific computers, and set goals for several niches where it felt it could compete with the broad line of specialized products — primarily in financial services, health care and government services.

Much of this has already paid off, Mr. Blumenthal notes that the company's return on equity rose to 10.8 percent last year from 3.9 percent when he arrived. Revenue per employee has climbed nearly 50 percent, to \$74,000, while pre-tax profit margins have risen to 7.4 percent from 4.6 percent.

And earnings had also climbed smartly until the third quarter this year, when they fell to 71 cents a share from the previous quarter's \$1.11. This was attributed to the industrywide slowdown in all computer sales as well as losses in Memorex.

This year has been particularly bad for all mainframe makers as corporate customers have cut back on capital spending in the face of uncertainty over the federal budget deficit and the direction of the economy. Burroughs executives expect the trend to continue into next year.

"If they moved it closer to compatibility with IBM, at least Burroughs could sell into a broader market," said Thomas Croley, an analyst with Gartner Group, based in Stamford, Connecticut.

But Mr. Blumenthal counters: "Once you are plug-compatible, you are totally dependent on every move IBM makes. It's no accident that we are not plug-compatible and we do the volume that we do."

In fact, because IBM is so dominant, Mr. Blumenthal holds no illusions about taking it on, and speaks instead of "coexistence." While Burroughs hopes to lure some IBM customers in the fields where it is concentrating its efforts, a large part of the game plan is simply to win customers from its smaller rivals.

"This is such a huge market, even what's left after IBM is still large," Mr. Blumenthal said.

United, in Major Expansion, To Set Up Washington Hub*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — United Airlines, in a major expansion on the East Coast of the United States, has announced that it will establish a hub at Raleigh-Durham Airport in North Carolina, expanding its operations eastward.

James J. Hartigan, president and chief executive of the carrier, said that United would begin to set up the hub next May, starting with 50 daily departures to 24 destinations. The number of flights is expected to increase to more than 100 a day within three years.

United, the largest U.S. airline, already serves several East Coast cities and has 16 flights a day out of Dulles, but it has avoided the tight competition for travelers flying between the Northeast and Florida. Flights on some routes have recently fallen to as low as \$39.

For months, there has been speculation in airline industry circles that United, which has concentrated its operations in the Middle

West and West, was planning a major expansion in the East.

American Airlines, United's archrival, recently announced plans for a new hub at Raleigh-Durham Airport in North Carolina, expanding its operations eastward.

Mr. Hartigan said Dulles had been selected "because it is ideally located for us to serve north and south, including Florida, as well as our two major hubs, Chicago and Denver."

The step would make United the largest carrier at Dulles as well. Another airline that has made Dulles its hub is Presidential Airways, a low-fare carrier that began service in October. The new carrier could put pressure on United's fares.

Mr. Hartigan said that United would begin negotiations with airport officials for more facilities to handle the hub operation. All of the new flights would use Boeing 737s, which are suited for the relatively short flights in the East.

EUROPEAN OPTIONS EXCHANGE**INTRODUCTION ECU/DOLLAR OPTION**

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Amsterdam, December 1985.



W. Michael Blumenthal

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AL M AL MANAGEMENT									
(w) Al-M Al Trust, S.A.	\$ 189.48	(-)	(w) Long Term	\$ 25.97	(-)	Lloyd's Int'l Europe	SF 703.1	(d) D-mark-Bear Bond Fd.	DAM 1023.00
BANKE JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	SF 917.50	(-)	FBC MGMT., LTD. INV. ADVISERS	\$ 7.50	(-)	Lloyd's Int'l Growth	SF 740.0	(d) D. Weller Wild Wild Inv. Fd.	\$ 13.34
(d) Comford	SF 1305.70	(-)	Lombard County Hld. ECA 61-622-4400	\$ 13.45	(-)	Lloyd's Int'l Income	SF 740.0	(d) Dredger Investors Fund	\$ 122.00
Equibear America	S 1228.00	(-)	FBC Atlantic	\$ 14.71	(-)	Lloyd's Int'l America	S 111.30	(d) Dredger Fund Inc.	\$ 18.40
Equibear Europe	SF 1408.00	(-)	FBC Eastern	\$ 12.17	(-)	Lloyd's Int'l Pacific	S 124.00	(d) Dryden Intercontinental	\$ 41.35
Equibear Pacific	SF 1200.00	(-)	FIDELITY PGB 676 Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 14.44	(-)	Lloyd's Int'l Smaller Cos.	S 15.44	(d) Dryden Intercontinental	\$ 34.44
Grobner	SF 1072.00	(-)	(m) American Values Common	\$ 76.34	(-)	LUMINAR		(d) The Establishment Trust	\$ 1.24
Stockbar	SF 1670.00	(-)	(m) Amer Values Cum,Prf	\$ 76.56	(-)	Class A	S 96.77	(d) Euro Obligations	Eod \$ 3.92
BNP INTERFUNDS									
(w) Interfund Fund	S 129.93	(-)	Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$ 76.56	(-)	Class B - U.S.	S 107.62	(d) First Eagle Fund	\$ 102.00
(w) Interfund U.S.	S 10.00	(-)	Fidelity Australia Fund	\$ 11.42	(-)	Class C - Japan	S 107.50	(d) Fifty Stars Ltd.	\$ 555.65
(w) Interfund DM	DM 15.54	(-)	Fidelity Dividend Fund	\$ 10.95	(-)	OLYMPIX LIMITED		(w) Fixed Income Trans.	\$ 107.5
Interfund Sterling	S 10.31	(-)	Fidelity Inv. Invst. Fund	\$ 12.00	(-)	Multicurrency	S 12.40	(d) Fonterra Issues Pr.	SF 199.95
Interfund N. Amer. Offer	S 10.75	(-)	Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$ 72.26	(-)	Multi-Month Term	S 12.40	(d) Fortune Selection Fd.	SF 6.45
Interfund N. Amer. Offer	S 10.40	(-)	Fidelity Orient Fund	\$ 11.12	(-)	Dollar Long Term	S 11.84	(d) Fortune Selection	\$ 2.02
BANGUE INDONESIA									
(d) Asian Growth Fund	S 11.73	(-)	Fidelity Pacific Fund	\$ 15.35	(-)	Japanese Long Term	S 12.47	(d) Franklin Trust Investors	DM 41.73
Diversified	SF 124.50	(-)	Fidelity Sust. Growth Fd.	\$ 14.42	(-)	Pound Sterling	S 16.95	(d) George V INV. BOND F.	\$ 11.42
(w) FIF-America	S 17.45	(-)	Fidelity World Fund	\$ 39.51	(-)	Deutsche Mark	DM 10.42	(d) Government Sec. Funds	S 75.73
FIF-Private	S 11.16	(-)	FORBES PD 887 GRAND CAYMAN		(-)	Dutch Florin	FL 18.60	(d) Hausmann Holdings, N.V.	\$ 127.73
FIF-Pacific	S 19.54	(-)	FORBES PD 887 GRAND CAYMAN		(-)	Swiss Franc	S 10.31	(d) Heidie Funds	\$ 104.84
Indosuez Multibonds A	S 110.61	(-)	(w) Dollars	\$ 4.89	(-)	GRANITE NASSAU GROUP		(d) Horizon Fund	S 125.90
Indosuez Multibonds B	S 182.13	(-)	Dorches High Inc. Gift Fd	\$ 7.90	(-)	FB 82576, The House (SW) 449076		(d) INVESTMENT LIM.	SF 122.20
Indosuez USD (MNL/F)	S 1043.14	(-)	Gold Income	\$ 4.43	(-)	FB 82576, The House (SW) 449076		(d) INVESTMENT LIM.	SF 122.20
BRITANNIA/PDB ZTL SI Heller Jersey									
(w) Brit-Dollars Income	S 80.81	(-)	Gold Appreciation	\$ 4.43	(-)	Certified International	S 106.00	(d) ILLICO SA	\$ 26.00
Brit. Int'l Mktz.CURR.	S 107.21	(-)	Shortwave Trading	\$ 1.50	(-)	ECUPAR	ECU 106.24	(d) Intermarket Fund	SF 291.20
Brit. Int'l Mktz.CURR.	S 107.21	(-)	Govt Investment Fund	\$ 471.51	(-)	OBILLI-DIM	DM 124.00	(d) Intermarket Mkt. Fd. CLTS	S 308.40
Brit. Inv. Inv. & Fd LINC	S 118.40	(-)	Scottish World Fund	SF 124.65	(-)	OBILIGATION	SF 91.45	(d) INT'L Securities Fund	S 14.67
Brit. Inv. Inv. & Fd LINC	S 115.54	(-)	State St. American Fund	SF 123.04	(-)	OBILLI-YEN	Y 10255.00	(d) Investa DWFS	DM 59.16
London Interfund Group Cov. (1-2250000)		(-)	Long-term Fund	S 11.00	(-)	OBILLI-GULDEN	FL 106.24	(d) Investa Affiliates	S 16.63
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.									
PA 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, G46-2075		(-)	PARCIAL-FUND	S 192.20	(-)	PARINTER BUND	S 120.00	(d) Investors Fund SA	S 124.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL									
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	S 4514	(-)	PARINTER BUND	S 5.50	(-)	PARINTER BOND FUND	S 10.97	(d) Jaffers Price, Int'l. Ltd.	S 104.20
Capital Int'l Fund	S 19.71	(-)	PARINTER BOND FUND	S 11.24	(-)	ROYAL E. CANADA/POB 746/GUERNSEY		(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd	S 22.45
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (LTD.)									
POB 1323 Luxembourg Tel. 477.57.51		(-)	RBC Canada Fund	S 12.57	(-)	RBC For East/ Pacific Fd.	S 12.20	(d) Kleinwort Benson, Jap. Fd.	S 59.17
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU 1015.78	(-)	RBC For East/ Pacific Fd.	S 12.57	(-)	RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	S 27.94	(d) Korea Growth Trust	KW 9.71.67
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	S 1015.43	(-)	RBC Int'l Income Fd.	S 11.42	(-)	RBC Mkt. Currency Fd.	S 27.34	(d) LaiCom Fund	S 14.92
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)									
(d) Actions Suisses	SF 48.50	(-)	RBC Mkt. Fund	S 10.70	(-)	RBC/GRANDFONDS INT'L FUND	Y 146.00	(d) Leverage Cap Hold.	S 19.41
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF 104.25	(-)	RBC Singapore/Molay Inc.	S 120.33	(-)	RBC/GRANDFONDS INT'L FUND	Y 146.00	(d) Liquitor	S 134.00
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 160.41	(-)	RBC Start & Invst. Unit Trust	S 153.67	(-)	RBC/GRANDFONDS INT'L FUND	Y 146.00	(d) Lockheed N.V.	S 100.73
(d) Bond Valor U.S-DOLLAR	186.94	(-)	RBC Worldwide Inc.	S 194.39	(-)	RBC/GRANDFONDS INT'L FUND	Y 146.00	(d) Melrose Ind'l. Sol. Fd.	S 122.20
(d) Bond Valor t Shrtng	£ 100.11	(-)	RBC Ytche S.C. Class A	S 126.65	(-)	RENSKVA INTERNATIONAL LTD.		(d) NAAT	S 11.34
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 16.21.60	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc. U.S. Ord.	S 100.00	(-)	RENSKVA INTERNATIONAL LTD.		(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	S 920.91
(d) Convert. Voter Swf	SF 122.28	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc. U.S. Spec.	S 100.00	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) NOSTEC Portfolio	S 576.63
(d) Convert. Voter Swf	SF 126.72	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc.	S 100.00	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Novated Investment Fund	S 102.61
(d) CS Bonds-Bonds	SF 75.50	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc.	S 100.00	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) N.M.L.F.	S 172.33
(d) CS Bonds-Int'l	SF 118.75	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc.	S 100.00	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) NSPF F.I.T.	S 181.99
(d) CS Money Market Fund	S 116.05	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc.	S 100.00	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Pacific Horizon Inv. Fd.	S 120.14
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1043.00	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc.	S 100.00	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) PANCURRI Inc.	S 31.26
(d) CS Money Market Fund	S 1850.00	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc.	S 100.00	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Parthenon N.V. N.V.	S 133.39
(d) CS Money Market Fund	Yen 102524.00	(-)	GSAM Interest Inc.	S 100.00	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) PCO Fund N.V.	S 122.20
(d) Energie-Voter	SF 147.50	(-)	G.T. Applied Science	S 14.50	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Potomac Ent. Inf. Sc. Tr.	S 9.77
US32C	SF 820.00	(-)	G.T. Asian H.K. Growth Fd.	S 11.41	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Potomac Fund	S 76.50
Eurospa-Votor	SF 196.00	(-)	G.T. Asia Fund	S 4.22	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) PTI-Tech	S 590.35
Pacific-Votor	SF 157.75	(-)	G.T. Australia Fund	S 25.44	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Quotient Fund N.V.	S 590.35
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC									
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		(-)	G.T. Europe Fund	S 14.71	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Renite Fund	S 105.55
LONDON EC2 (01 2029777)		(-)	G.T. Euro. Small Cap Fund	S 14.40	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	S 122.12
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd.	S 129.65	(-)	G.T. Bond Fund	S 12.22	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Rudolf Wolf Fd Ltd.	S 120.00
(m) Winchester Diversified	S 19.57	(-)	G.T. Global Technology Fd.	S 12.80	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) SC/Tech SA Luxembourg	S 11.71
(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	S 5.99	(-)	G.T. Health Proflifider	S 30.95	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	S 100.00
(m) Winchester Frontier	S 10.80	(-)	G.T. Investment Fund	S 21.39	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Shire Fund	S 10.00
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF 102.21	(-)	G.T. Japan Small Co-Fund	S 49.14	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(w) Worldwide Securities	S 12.53	(-)	G.T. Technology Fund	S 24.72	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(w) Worldwide Special	S 51.58	(-)	G.T. Europe Fund	S 14.30	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(w) Worldwide Special	S 1860.45	(-)	G.T. Bond Fund	S 12.22	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM									
(d) Comford	DM 34.34	(-)	G.T. Bond Fund	S 12.22	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Comford Repatriation	DM 91.58	(-)	G.T. Global Technology Fd.	S 12.80	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
Dunn & Hastings Lloyd George, Bruxelles	SF 124.54	(-)	G.T. Health Proflifider	S 30.95	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(m) D&H Commodity Pool	S 124.54	(-)	G.T. Investment Fund	S 21.39	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(m) Currency & Gold Pool	S 157.81	(-)	G.T. Japan Small Co-Fund	S 49.14	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(m) Which. Life Fut. Pool	S 550.74	(-)	G.T. Technology Fund	S 24.72	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(m) Trans World Fut. Pool	S 516.61	(-)	G.T. Europe Fund	S 14.30	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
TRADED CURRENCY FUND									
(d) Inc. BH	S 10.71	(Other)	JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO	HK 10	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Com. BH	S 10.71	(Other)	JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO	HK 10	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Com. BH	S 12.25	(Offer)	JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO	HK 10	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND									
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	S 1.5082	(-)	J.F. Currency & Bond	S 14.11	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distri)	S 1.0077	(-)	J.F. Hong Kong Trust	S 32.27	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	S 1.5044	(-)	J.F. Pacific Income Trust	S 24.61	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distri)	S 0.9713	(-)	J.F. Japan Trust	S 44.66	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
YARDLEY BREWERY CO. (JERSEY) LTD.									
1-5 Seile St. Hellerj:0524-3431		(-)	J.F. Japanese Technology	S 19.510	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
TRADED CURRENCY FUND									
(d) Inc. BH	S 10.71	(Offer)	J.O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	S 36.61	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Com. BH	S 12.25	(Offer)	J.O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	S 36.61	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND									
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	S 1.5082	(-)	J.O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	S 7.53	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	S 1.5044	(-)	J.O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	S 7.53	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distri)	S 0.9713	(-)	Lloyds Int'l Dollar	S 107.70	(-)	RENTS/ SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		(d) Somarol Portfolio	SF 120.00

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgian Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; o - asked; + - Offer Price; b - bid change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Commercialized; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; + - Ex-Dividend; -- - Ex-Rights; G - Gross Performance Index October; * - Redempt. Price; EX-Coupons; -- Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% premium; charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

The International Herald Tribune's daily paid circulation continues to break records, up 5% in the past year and 27% in the past five years. More than a third of a million people in 164 countries around the world now see each issue. And latest



Floating-Rate Notes

BUSINESS PROFILE / Boaz Misholi, High-Tech Whiz Kid

New Breed of Entrepreneur in Israel

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Government economic-stabilization programs will come and go, but if Israel is ever going to get back onto a real growth path it will probably be on the backs of a new generation of high-tech entrepreneurs now coming of age.

"When I look out at the Israeli economy I see two parallel, non-competing images," said A.I. Mlavsky, an expert on Israeli high-tech companies. "One is a country ailing for big trouble, with a gloomy picture of gloom, doom and recession. The other, parallel track is full of energetic high-tech entrepreneurs, forming all kinds of companies in partnership with private firms."

Boaz Misholi epitomizes the new breed of entrepreneurs — people who started nearly 700 new high-tech companies in Israel last year, as 34-year-old computer architect he built his own computer before graduating from the Technion, which along with the Weizmann School of Science is Israel's counterpart to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A company in Stamford, Connecticut, snapped him up in 1978 to help design a computer system for check-cashing at Mary's Department Stores.

In 1981, Mr. Misholi quit his job

and became an expert employed on Wall Street, to join him. They spent a



Boaz Misholi

The New York Times

Suspension of Tin Trading Extended A Further Week; EC to Meet on Crisis

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The six-week suspension in London tin trading will remain in force throughout next week, the London Metal Exchange announced Friday.

The exchange said its board and committee would meet next Thursday to discuss when the tin market should reopen. Trading was suspended Oct. 24 after the International Tin Council announced it had no more money to buy tin to support the world price.

Members of the European Community are to meet Monday in Brussels in an attempt to agree on how to settle the \$1-billion (\$1.48-billion) debt of the 22-nation tin council. Britain, both a producer and a consumer member of the council, is the only EC member to have pledged to meet its share of the debt.

About \$342 million is owed to a group of 16 financial institutions, which have offered a \$900-million refinancing loan.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div.	Yld.	12M High	12M Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	12M High	12M Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	12M High	12M Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	12M High	12M Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	12M High	12M Low	
A																									
ADC TI	25		210	210	ADT	25		210	210	ADT	25		210	210	ADT	25		210	210	ADT	25		210	210	
AFG	25		210	210	AFG	25		210	210	AFG	25		210	210	AFG	25		210	210	AFG	25		210	210	
Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	
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Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	
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Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	
Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	
Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	
Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	
Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	Alm	10		210	210	
Alm																									

ACROSS

1 Survey products
5 Would-be tree
10 Leafy-stemmed plant
15 Take a — (lose heavily)
19 Rights org.
20 Show-in-a-box
21 Cur
22 "Greetings!" classification
23 Level-headed groom?
25 Scented foot-growth?
27 Dispatched via overhead train?
28 Dickie of comics
30 " — drink as friends": Shak
31 Summer
32 Gave a sign
33 Prado?
34 Corp. officials
35 General assemblies
36 Misused
37 Church-council scene: 1431-49
40 Well-bread fellow?
42 Corp.
45 Bone: Comb. form
46 Company

ACROSS

47 Boss
48 Jackie's second
49 As written: Mus. dir.
50 Clint at 3:00 A.M.?
54 Reclaimed wool
56 Porter's "Day": 1932
58 E Indonesian island group
59 Hamlet, near the end
60 Helen's abductor
61 Hair net
62 Pop song of Pop's day
63 Wheeler's partner
65 Grapes
66 Spin's way to lose weight?
69 Hood's missile
70 Chief of the canoe crew?
72 Begum's spouse
73 Attic appendage
74 Winged Victory
75 Soupon
76 Writer Claude
77 Marshal in Napoleon's army
101 Memon followers
102 Attuned Sidles
104 Kind of beer
105 Light bite
106 Coquettes
107 Lover's —
108 Air current for Nelson?

DOWN

1 Pool-table tactic
2 "La Cage aux Folles" segments
3 Undercover agent
4 Nautilus?
5 Agon sites
6 Hamill
7 Utterly
8 Decay after exposure to moisture
9 Kentucky Derby winner: 1956
10 "Skin milk masquerades" — W. S. Gilbert

DOWN

11 Pool smithy's job
12 Popeye, for one
13 Alate fish-eater
14 Directed attention (to)
15 Dressed for surf fishing
16 Hosni's predecessor
17 Like bikinis
18 Merciless
19 Prompt
24 Book for Gigi
26 In time
29 Mitchell's Pitypat
32 Binding device

DOWN

33 Conductor Rodzinski
35 Hit the books
36 — Park, Colo.
37 Capt.'s deck aide
38 Italian wine center
39 Bash for Easte?"
40 "Well!" in O'rentment
41 Petitioned
42 Hora?
43 Prompt
44 Man who had designs
46 Knack
48 Phenomenon
64 Albany canal
65 He's blurring

DOWN

52 On — (hot at Reno)
53 Let fly
54 Decoration
55 Distinct part
57 Circle around Sol
59 Farragut's command
61 Jewish feast
62 Track star of the 1933 Olympics
63 Daily
64 Phenomenon
65 He's blurring

DOWN

66 English district, once
67 Cyma recta
68 Indians' carved poles
70 Dundee musician
71 Reporter's query
74 Junior, e.g.
76 Pilot's shaver?
78 — in Terris,
encyclical of Pope John XXIII

DOWN

79 Facing
80 Quim is here
81 Grand time for Pygmalion's creation?
82 Encountered twice
83 Free-handed
85 Doctor's advice for bumps?
86 Scout's rider
87 Motel quote
88 Conn

DOWN

89 Meter maid, at times
90 Blotto
91 P.G.A. Hall of Famer
92 Milton Caniff hero
93 An anagram for anal
95 Utah's flower
97 Author Josephine
98 Nautical chain
100 Byrnes of TV fame

INSIDE WARNER BROS. (1935-1951)
Selected, edited and annotated by Rudy Behmmer. 358 pages. Illustrated. \$19.95. Viking Penguin, Inc., 40 W. 23rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by John Gross

In the golden age of Warner Brothers they began in putting things down on paper — there was even an injunction urging employees to make a habit of it printed on the stationery used for internal correspondence. As a result of this policy, innumerable letters, memos and reports flowed back and forth, and fortunately the files have been preserved. They are now in the Archives of Performing Arts at the University of Southern California, and from there Rudy Behmmer has been able to piece together a book.

Behmmer is a television producer and director who has several books on Hollywood to his credit, notably "Memo From David O. Selznick." His new compilation, while comparable to the Selznick volume, is even more revealing as a slice of movie history. Where the earlier book was limited to the pronouncements of a single figure, the boss, this

ACROSS

78 Aggressive news vendors?
82 Amusement-park enticements
83 Debussy opus
84 " — Ben Jonson"
85 Saul's grandfather
86 Draftsman, for one
88 Marshy meadow
89 Fertilizing mixture
93 Bread supply
94 Blue Nile source
95 Understudies for the Rockettes?

96 Family subject?
99 Sober C.P.A. golfer?
101 Memon followers
102 Attuned Sidles
104 Kind of beer
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108 Air current for Nelson?

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SPORTS

Gentle Giant in Disfavor**New High School Rules Bar Wrestler***The Associated Press*

MOUNT CLEMENS, Michigan — Classmates say he would not hurt a flea, yet Lyle (Pooh) Burrell will not be able to wrestle for his high school team because officials say they believe he might squash an opponent.

Burrell weighs 315 pounds (142.8 kilograms).

When the Mount Clemens High School team opens its season next week, the 6-foot-1 (1.8-meter) senior will be on the sideline trying to shed weight because the National Federation of State High School Associations said he is too big to grapple.

"I think the ruling is kind of silly," said Burrell, who had a 37-10-2 record last season. "But I am not going to stop trying to lose weight."

The federation imposed a 275-pound limit this season, and Burrell's coach, Larry Walters, wants to challenge the ruling in court.

"What we hope to do is to get a court injunction to allow the kids to wrestle until the court decides," Walters said. "It looks to me as if he is being discriminated against because of his weight. It seems as if it should be against the Constitution."

Burrell, who played defensive tackle on the Panthers' football team, said he has substituted salad for his favorite foods, fried chicken and macaroni and cheese. He eats every other day and wears a rubber suit

during workouts to help sweat off the weight.

"I don't think he endangers anybody," said Phil Aldico, a 198-pound wrestler on the Mount Clemens team. "I've been wrestling him since I was a freshman and I haven't been hurt."

Bill Regier, the wrestling coach at Class A champion Temperance-Bedford, said he, too, thinks Burrell should be allowed to compete.

"You don't see a 7-footer disqualified in basketball or you don't see a 420-pound kid not allowed to play football because he will come up against someone who weighs 180," Regier said.

Fritz McGinnies, editor of the high school wrestling rules book, said the weight limit was imposed to reduce injuries.

"By putting a cap on it, it makes it more of a 'wrestling' weight class rather than one that can be won by how much you weigh," he said, adding that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has adopted a similar rule, effective next year.

At birth, Burrell weighed 5 pounds and 10 ounces, but he grew because he likes to eat," said his mother, Gene. He is nicknamed "Pooh" because when he was born, Mrs. Burrell said, "This is my little Winnie the Pooh."

The national high school association says, however, Burrell resembles a grizzly bear, not a cuddly bear.



Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia, who was trailing by the score of 7-5, 6-1, 0-1, had an answer to the rain that short his semifinal match with Mats Wilander of Sweden. Officials were hoping they could resume playing Saturday.

NFC's Lions Have One More Part to Play in AFC East's Drama*By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Besides 9-4 records the New York Jets, the Miami Dolphins and the New England Patriots of the Eastern division of the American Conference have nothing else in common this season: times with the Detroit Lions. The Dolphins played them Oct. 27 and lost, 31-21. The Jets played them Nov. 28 and lost, 31-31.

This Sunday, it is the Patriots' turn. But there is a difference, and a difference that could go a long way toward determining which of the three teams wins the division: the Jets and the Dolphins played the Lions; the Silverdome in Pontiac, Michigan. The Patriots play them in Sullivan Stadium in Foxboro, Massachusetts.

For the Lions, the Lions are 6-0. Away, they're 1-6.

The Patriots have won seven of their last eight, with two changes at quarterback. After starting the first six games of the season, Tony Eason separated his left shoulder during a loss to the Cleveland Browns. Steve Grigear, who had lost his job to Eason early last season, replaced him but was injured in his left knee two weeks ago and was unable to finish the season. Eason returned as the Patriots lost to the Jets in overtime, 16-13, but a week later they beat the Indianapolis Colts, 38-31.

"We have made a lot of strides from

game one to now," Eason said. "People have to remember, this is really the first year we have had this offense in; initially, we had a lot of problems, a lot of growing pains. It sometimes takes three years to feel comfortable."

A team like the Lions, who have an outside chance to make the playoffs as a wild-card team, could make the Patriots feel even more comfortable — but only as long as they are not playing at home.

Harral's Run Race & Sports Book has made the Patriots 8-point favorites.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

LOS ANGELES (9-4) at Denver (3-4): This could decide the winner of the AFC West and leave the loser uncertain of gaining the playoffs. When they played two weeks ago in Los Angeles, the Raiders won, 31-28, with Marcus Allen rushing for 173 yards and Chris Bahl kicking a field goal in overtime. Still, the Broncos have a tendency to play better in the second game against a team they had faced earlier. And they are at home, where this season they have lost only to the Dolphins (Broncos by 24).

NEW YORK (5-4) at Buffalo (2-5): The Bills will have had 10 days to prepare for this one after losing to the Lions on Thanksgiving Day. But the key will be protecting the quarterback, Ken O'Brien. The Bills no doubt watched which teams handled him, but no team in the league has sacked a quarterback less often than Buffalo.

DETROIT (3-6) at San Diego (6-7): Forget the records and the probability that another team will make the playoffs. It should be a fun game because each team will keep passing until it gets right. If that is the case, the Steelers should win because their defense is much better than the Chargers', ranking third. (Chargers by 4.)

CLEVELAND (7-6) at Seattle (4-6): The Browns, who lead the AFC Central, are one of the hottest teams in the league, with victories in their last three games. Yet even one more loss could scorch their playoff hopes, with Cincinnati and Pittsburgh only a game back. And, their history with the Seahawks is not good; the teams have played annually since 1977, with Seattle winning six of eight, including the last two. (Seahawks by 24.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

LOS ANGELES (3-4) at San Francisco (8-5): The Rams are backsliding swiftly, having lost four of their last six, including one by 28-10 to the 49ers that broke their seven-game winning streak at the start of the season. What is so alarming is that the erosion has taken place on defense, which had been such a strength. The 49ers, even though they have won their last three, still

do not have their offense totally synchronized. A victory Monday night would not only tie them with the Rams in the division but give them a decided edge in tie-breaker considerations because of a head-to-head sweep. (49ers by 10.)

WASHINGTON (7-6) at Philadelphia (6-7): The last time they played, the third week of the season, the Redskins lost by 19-6. They are still having trouble scoring but now, in Jay Schroeder, they have a quarterback with an arm that can pass them back into contention if they get behind early. Still, it is hard to win with poor play by the special teams, interceptions returned for touchdowns and five turnovers. Given all that, even the Eagles could beat them. (Game 19.)

NEW ORLEANS (5-5) at St. Louis (4-9): In two straight victories, the Saints' offensive line, slowly returning to good health, has helped Earl Campbell run for 204 yards. The Cardinals have lost four straight and eight of their last nine. (Cardinals by 3.)

MINNESOTA (2-11) at Tampa Bay (2-11): The Buccaneers should at least find this game a welcome diversion after losing 21-20 to the 49ers that broke their seven-game winning streak at the start of the season. What is so alarming is that the erosion has taken place on defense, which had been such a strength. The 49ers, even though they have won their last three, still

do not have their offense totally synchronized. A victory Monday night would not only tie them with the Rams in the division but give them a decided edge in tie-breaker considerations because of a head-to-head sweep. (49ers by 10.)

INDIANAPOLIS (3-10) at Chicago (12-1): The Bears' loss in Miami does not bode well for the Colts, who have lost five straight and seven of eight. They will also face Jim McElroy; although this will be his first start in a month, he is still in the top-rated passer in the NFL. (Bears by 18.)

MILWAUKEE (9-4) at Green Bay (6-7): The last Florida team to play in Green Bay, the Buccaneers, failed to score in a near-blinding snowstorm. The mere fact that the Dolphins could experience a swing of perhaps 60 degrees could be a problem for a passing team that relies so much on timing and execution. (Dolphins by 34.)

ATLANTA (2-11) at Kansas City (4-9): Truly a who-cares game. The Chiefs have lost eight of their last nine; the Falcons, five of their last six. (Falcons by 34.)

DETROIT (3-6) at Miami (4-8): The Buccaneers should at least find this game a welcome diversion after losing 21-20 to the 49ers that broke their seven-game winning streak at the start of the season. What is so alarming is that the erosion has taken place on defense, which had been such a strength. The 49ers, even though they have won their last three, still

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DETROIT (3-6) at Atlanta (4-8): The Falcons have lost to Green Bay, Cincinnati and Cleveland, and the Oilers are

another of those up-and-down teams capable of playing brilliantly or horribly. Late, with Oliver Luck at quarterback, they have been passing well, and, even though they have lost three of their last four, still could be dangerous. But the Giants make any team look dangerous. (Giants by 64.)

DALLAS (9-4) at Cincinnati (6-7): The Bengals can score in a hurry, and the Cowboys' defense is ranked 22nd against the pass. Boomer Esiason is aware of that, but Dan White of the Cowboys likely has noticed how leaky Cincinnati's defense is: Only the Falcons have given up more points. (Cowboys by 3.)

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another of those up-and-down teams capable of playing brilliantly or horribly. Late, with Oliver Luck at quarterback, they have been passing well, and, even though they have lost three of their last four, still could be dangerous. But the Giants make any team look dangerous. (Giants by 64.)

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POSTCARD

Korea's Eel-Skin Trade

By Terri Jones
The Associated Press

CHUNGGMU, South Korea — It's soft as velvet but tougher than cowhide, and Koreans make it into anything from shoes and purses to full-length coats and briefcases.

It is eel skin, a satiny leather that is fast becoming a fashionable export to chic department stores, hotels and boutiques around the world.

"Just feel it. There's nothing like it in the world," said Kim Wonn-min, managing director of Se-il Moods Co., South Korea's largest producer of eel skin. "It's even softer than leather made from mutton calves."

South Korea claims to be the world's exclusive producer of eel skin. Exports last year were worth \$25 million and are likely to reach \$40 million this year, according to the Korea Leather and Fur Exporters Association.

Domestic sales are the equivalent of \$10 million a year, mostly to tourists who buy shoulder purses, handbags, checkbook holders, spectacles cases, cigarette holders, wallets and belts, said the association.

Gault-Millau Dubs Vergé Super Chef

United Press International

PARIS — Roger Vergé's Moulin de Mougins restaurant has been added to the top category of restaurants in the new Gault-Millau guide, joining eight other top-flight establishments.

Last year Vergé earned 19 points of 20 points and four chef's hats, the symbol of excellence in the Gault-Millau, for his restaurant in Mougins, in southeastern France. This year he made the "super-chef" category with 19.5 points. The guide calls Vergé's lamb chops in truffle sauce "the best we have ever eaten."

The Gault-Millau guide rates quality of food, creativity of dishes, service, prices and accommodations at 3,652 restaurants and 1,914 hotels in France, Belgium and Switzerland. Romeyre, outside Brussels, was the only restaurant to lose a hat in the new guide, falling from three to two.

tion's Hwang Won-myung. "The eel skin style is not so popular in Korea," he said.

Kim said about 80 percent of eels to be used for skin were brought to four processing companies in Chungju, on the scenic shoreline at Hallyeuso National Park.

The 50-centimeter (20-inch) pink eels are actually called "mokhanggo," or black eel. They have no eyes and exude a sticky, mucous-like substance as a defensive mechanism.

Workers, mostly local housewives, peg the squirming eels' heads to a board and make a shallow cut along the length of their bellies peeling off the ultra-thin skin. "You have to remove the skin while the eel is alive," Kim said. "If it's dead, the skin grows tough and unusable."

Some of the eel meat is sold as food.

Kim would not reveal the details of the tanning and dying process because "it's only done in Korea, and we don't want to give away secrets."

From November through June, about three million eels are slaughtered every month for their skin, Kim said. In the summer, production almost halts because the skins spoil.

The eels are caught around the Korean peninsula or imported from waters near China and Japan. "We have the markets overseas but we just don't have enough eels," Kim said.

The South Korean government controls eel exports to conserve the resources. Supply also limited because of a shortage of workers to clean the eel skins — they earn 15,000 won (about \$169) a month — and of skilled workers who stitch the skins together and who earn 30,000 won a month.

Se-il was established in 1978 after three years of experimenting with skins. Now, Kim said, there are so many foreign requests for orders, it would take 10 years to meet them all. Remembering one order for custom-made steering wheel covers, he said, "We'll make anything people can use."

"There's an old Korean saying: If you have a purse made of snake skin, your money will return," he said. "So we hope eel-skin purses will become good-luck signs all over the world."

Merchandising 'Dr. Ruth'

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "People!" yelled an overwrought Bloomingdale's security guard. "You got to buy the board game to see Dr. Ruth. And that's it!" He urgently radioed for reinforcements in Stationery, where hordes of Dr. Ruth fans threatened to overrun his position.

They lined up to receive autographs and give thanks. "Thank you for changing our lives," said a woman from Louisiana, and Dr. Ruth, always the therapist, patted the back of her head. "You saved our marriage," said a Texan who swore that he and his wife had made the trip just to see Dr. Ruth in person. "I love you, Dr. Ruth!" screamed a young woman from Baltimore. "I bought *Monarch Avion* — the manufacturer of Dr. Ruth's board game — at \$4 and sold it at 16."

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The Washington Post
Dr. Ruth Westheimer: As American as apple pie.

saying "No" to Pontiac dealers but "Yes" to a tour operator. The 17-day Fantasy Tour of India, with Dr. Ruth as Celebrity Hostess, is scheduled to depart this month.

The effin 57-year-old sits at the WYNY-FM radio microphone, her legs not quite reaching the floor, and she looks for all the world as though she is about to tell us in her cheery middle-American accent how to make a nice apple strudel. But when she opens her mouth, she sends forth a stream of words from a doctor on radio and television the most explicit instructions on sex.

Still remarkably Tectonic after about 30 years in the United States, her accent has become something of a trademark. She dropped some money into the cup of a blind beggar outside Bloomingdale's after her appearance on *The Dr. Ruth Show* on cable five nights a week with celebrities such as Burt Reynolds, George Burns, Joan Rivers, Cyndi Lauper and Mayor Edward Koch of New York. The show started being broadcast on radio and television the most

two hours on stations all across the United States. "Imagine me a partner with NBC," said Dr. Ruth, who co-owns the show with the network.

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She dispenses frank and detailed advice, leaving it with a dose of conventional morality — she believes in relationships; she disapproves of promiscuity; AIDS will probably reduce promiscuity, she says.

Advertisers say she has great appeal among middle Americans. Dr. Ruth has always described her program and her audience as being "as American as mother's apple pie." Only one station, in Atlanta, has canceled her radio show because there were objections to content. Representatives of Kellogg's Corn

Flakes approached her recently about doing commercials.

She flits in and out of New York, lectures on dozens of campuses, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Montana State, as well as speaking to a convention of rabbits and a gathering of the Junior League in Indianapolis. Her usual fee is \$5,000 to \$10,000, as compared with the \$0 to \$25 she was getting four years ago.

Her first book, "Dr. Ruth's Guide To Good Sex," has sold 169,000 copies and is available in German and Spanish, with French and Japanese translations in the works. "First Love, A Young People's Guide To Sexual Information" has just been released, and a third book, "Dr. Ruth's Guide for Married Lovers," is to be published next year. She writes a monthly column for *Playboy* magazine. On Valentine's Day, she is to begin writing two newspaper columns a week for King Features Syndicate.

The board game, Dr. Ruth's Game of Good Sex (\$24.95), is manufactured by a company that specializes in military-strategy games for the Pentagon. "I'm going to have to converge this to Trivial Pursue," said a Baltimore distributor. "The orders overshadow anything we've had in our company's 100-year history."

She plays a principal role in the new film "A Woman or Two," a comedy by Daniel Vigna that stars Sigourney Weaver and Gerald Depardieu. She was set to leave on Jan. 22 and make her space teaching debut Jan. 27 on public television in the United States, with a lesson called "The Ultimate Field Trip." She will take students on a tour of the shuttle and explain what the crew members do and what experiments are being conducted. Later that day, she will teach a second lesson on how space shuttle research has improved life on Earth and why it is easier to perform some tasks in the weightlessness of space.

"You think I don't love this?" she said, diving into a limousine that contained her mobile hairdresser, a makeup person and her husband, Fred, a telecommunications engineer for Citibank, who was carrying a sandwich for her in a brown bag. They have two children, Joel, 22, a student at Princeton and Miriam, 29. Dr. Ruth's daughter from an earlier marriage, who is working on a doctorate at Columbia.

"This woman, this Dr. Ruth, is big, very big," a businessman said before making his way through the crowd and stooping over to speak furiously into her ear. "Popcorn," he said. "Think about cans of Dr. Ruth popcorn. We would have sex questions on the outside and the answers inside. It could be big," he said. "Very big."

Paul II Liechtenstein in September

Jean-Pierre Vincent, chosen in 1983 by Jack Lang, the French culture minister, to run the Comédie Française, has asked that his contract not be renewed next year, the Culture Ministry said Friday. Vincent, 43, the youngest man to ever administer the Comédie Française,

said he wanted to devote himself to directing. Sources close to Vincent said he was upset by the poor reviews for his staging of "Macbeth" at the Avignon festival, which he directed on top of his administrative duties. His successor is expected to be named in January.

The publisher of the Rainer Werner Fassbinder play whose public premiere in Frankfurt was scrapped because of charges of anti-Semitism says the work can now be performed anywhere in the world. Fassbinder's will requires that the play have its premiere in Frankfurt, New York or Paris, but Karthaus Braun of the Verlag der Autoren company said legal experts decided it Nov. 4 press showing in Frankfurt could be considered a premiere.

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Christa McAuliffe, who is scheduled to become the first teacher in space, has filed lesson plans that call for her to teach live from the space shuttle Challenger. McAuliffe, 37, a social studies teacher in Concord, New Hampshire, is set to lift off Jan. 22 and make her space teaching debut Jan. 27 on public television in the United States, with a lesson called "The Ultimate Field Trip." She will take students on a tour of the shuttle and explain what the crew members do and what experiments are being conducted. Later that day, she will teach a second lesson on how space shuttle research has improved life on Earth and why it is easier to perform some tasks in the weightlessness of space.

Peter Ueberroth, who headed the 1984 Olympics and now serves as baseball commissioner in the United States, has been named winner of the 16th annual Scopus Award for humanitarianism and leadership. It was also disclosed at the award dinner in Los Angeles that a tennis center in Ueberroth's name and in memory of the 11 Israeli athletes killed during the 1972 Munich Olympics, would be built at a cost of \$400,000 each year. U.S. taxes take the remaining \$400,000.

The one-day visit of Pope John Paul II to Liechtenstein in September involved government expenditures totaling 4.4 million Swiss francs (about \$1.83 million), according to a draft supplementary budget published Friday. The originally budgeted outlay was \$3 million francs. The government attributed the increase to higher costs for transport, security and temporary constructions for an open-air Mass.

The day before the Mass, the Pope

PEOPLE

Lang Appointee Quits

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William F. Buckley Jr. shared chicken potpies with 700 of his friends, including President Ronald Reagan and the actor Charlton Heston, to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the National Review, the conservative magazine he founded. The guests included the television journalist Mike Wallace, Central Intelligence Director William Casey, the actor Tom Selleck and the writer and former congresswoman Charlotte Luce.

Seems like a John Lennon car is always on the auction block. The white 1966 Rolls-Royce phantom the once owned will be put up for sale Dec. 19, by Christie's London. Lennon's former manager, Alvin Klein, who bought the car in 1966 for about \$50,000, said he would donate some of the proceeds to charities, including the Spirit Foundation started by Lennon and his wife Yoko Ono. Another Rolls that had been owned by the former Beatle, who was murdered in 1980, was recently auctioned for \$2 million.

A Guatemalan who won \$2 million in a California state lottery on Monday has been ordered to leave the United States because he entered the country illegally. Julio Morales, 23, surrendered to federal officials and admitted he was an illegal alien, a spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said. Morales will be allowed to keep his winnings, divided into 20 payments of \$80,000 each year. U.S. taxes take the remaining \$400,000.

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